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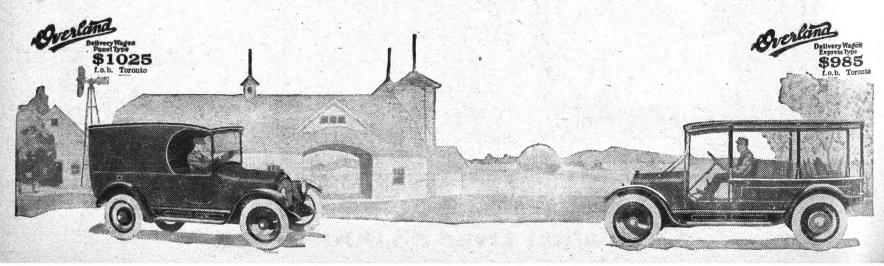
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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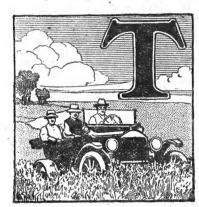
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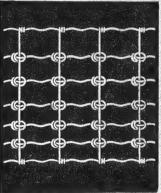


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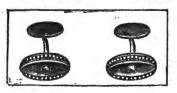


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GIVE WORK FOR DEVELOPMENT

It has often been noticed that children coming from wealthy homes, who have had every opportunity to attend school, and little work outside of school to keep them from their studies, have not made a success of life. In spite of their advantages they have proved themselves strangely inefficient. On the other hand, children who have had the other hand, children who have had a struggle to get to school at all and have had to work hard during the hours out of school, have often attained the greatest success. The secret of their success probably lies in the fact that their poor circumstances have forced them to help in the various ac-tivities of their own, or perhaps other tivities of their own, or perhaps other people's, homes. In that they have received an education perhaps different from that of the school, but quite as valuable. The book learning at the schol desks needs to be supplemented by a more active form of education which will train the hand and eye and other senses.

Educators are recognizing this. In the cities they have seen that the city child in his city home does not get this training, and so at great expense they have introduced hand work and manual training into their schools. We have often, doubtless, admired the finely equipped schools of the city with their We have manual training rooms, and thought that the city child has advantages over the country child, but we have forgot-ten that in the activities of the country home there are opportunities for man-ual training as good as those offered in the school room with its artificially created problems. The child in the home has opportunity to develop the same muscular control, resourcefulness and initiative as is developed in the school room.

This work should start just as soon as the child can do anything at all. Perhaps you can hardly call the first work "help." The toddling child may help by carrying a dish to the table. It may be more in the road while doing this than if sitting in its chair, but it would not be developing muscular control nor be learning in its own way to take its share in the work of society.

The aim of this work is not financial but the development of the child. This will determine the amount and kind of work. The easiest work to set a child at, and often the most profitable finan-cially, is often that which involves nothing but mechanical repetition-pickraing out mechanical repetition—picking potatoes, picking up stones, or the like. In these tasks the child soon loses interest and develops very little else than a dislike for them. If they are the only kind of tasks given it is not to be wondered at if he shows little interest in farm work. There is, however, other work that children may be given to do which will develop their ever, other work that children may be given to do which will develop their powers and so interest them. The care of some farm animals—the planting of a garden, the making of some farm device, sewing, baking, etc., etc., are tasks that almost every normal child can be interested in if shown how to do them wightly. It may be a travelle to do them rightly. It may be a trouble to explain how to do this work, but it will be repaid by the increased interest in the home activities shown by the child.

DO WE WANT A PEASANT CLASS?

So much is being written these days about children being taught in the schools to cook, to sew, to make milking stools and chicken coops and gardens and prize pigs, and I don't know what all, that I sometimes wonder what homes and mothers are for.

In answering the question, "Should children help in the duestion, "Should children help in the home?" I should say a good deal depends on circumstances. If the time at school is to be spent on fads perhaps the time at home should be spent with books. I always had an idea that I could teach my girls domestic science better than the youngman fresh from normal school, but I may be mistaken. Anyway my girls may be mistaken. Anyway my girls are good cooks and they learned at the sge when most girls are only allowed to wash dishes. I think that is the reason the young school master is going to get our job away from us. We kept the

girls at the dish pan and with the broom and mop too much, because we liked to

do the cooking ourselves. Then there is the garden. My boy always helped me and took as much interest in it as I did, but my grand. sons will have to make a garden at school for the gophers to eat, and their mothers will have to get on the best they can. Of course, the teacher will tell them a botanical name for the summer squash and the rhubarb, but they won't come home keen to help mother in the garden; too much same-

Does it pay to teach children to work in the home? Sure! If a child in the city is put to work in a factory it is a crime; but a farmer's child may be put to work as young as possible and it does not matter. A little Russian girl, twelve years old, who was driving four horses on a packer, fell and was crushed to death and not one Cana-dian paper commented on the fact that twelve-year-old girls should be in school. I suppose they thought she was getting her roots firmly planted in the soil, so she would love it in after years.

she would love it in after years.

Children usually want to help their parents when they are quite small and if they are praised for it and not kept at the same task too much, they are far better off than the city child who does nothing but play. But why in the world the country child, who is generally overworked, should go to school and devote his study hours to more work gets me. Is it so that we may have a peasant class who can not read inpeasant class who can not read in telligently?

Either you neglected to send your name and address or the sheet has been mislaid. Will you please send it again.

NO MORE HELP FROM U.S. Owing to the food shortage south of the line and also on account of the declaration of war, the possibilities for securing farm help from the United States have been greatly reduced. The government agents who had been sent south are being either recalled, or moved about to more promising places. One agent who had arranged for a series of meetings was informed that such meetings could not be held without se-curing the assent of the governor of the state.



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The Grain Growers' Buide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 18, 1917

WAR AND DEMOCRACY

The Allies have been making very considerable headway against the Kaiser and his forces on the western front the past fortnight. The famous trenches which the Germans prepared and which were supposed to be absolutely impregnable have been literally ripped to pieces by the British and French artillery. Slowly, but surely the Kaiser and his troops are being forced out of France. Russia is keeping up the fight on the eastern front, though there seems to be considerable internal trouble in the new democracy. Every democrat will pray that the Russian ship of state may weather the storm of the revolution and safely reach the goal for which it started. A council of war is already being held in the United States attended by representatives of the allied powers. The American republic is going into the war in real earnest. It will be impossible to put an American army in the field for many months, but the navy and the resources of the country may be used immediately. The first great object is to smash the submarine blockade completely and effectually so that the supply of food and munitions from the outside world can continue to reach Britain and France without interruption. The prospects for an early conclusion of the war grow steadily brighter and the prospect for a real peace is more promising than ever. Around the council board when the peace terms are made, the four central figures will be the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States. Three out of the four will represent republican governments and it is doubtful if they will agree to any peace terms which will not eliminate the royal dynasties which have so long lorded it over the people of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. There is more than a likelihood that Europe will be very much republicanized at the conclusion of the war. President Wilson's proposal for a league of nations to maintain peace contains the best hope for permanent world peace. Lord Bryce advocates the same proposal. President Wilson is the only ruler who has so far given it unquestioned support and his support is likely to carry it into successful operation. For the first time there begins to appear through the war clouds the bright and shining possibility of a real permanent peace based upon absolute democracy.

OUR HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

It is difficult for The Guide's Annual Household Number to keep pace with the everwidening activities of women. Even in regard to such age-long interests as the raising of children the women of Canada have, within the last four or five years, developed a new point of view. Instead of thinking of their children as independent units who may bring credit or disgrace to themselves, the modern mothers tend more and more to think of their children as part of the community, and to feel a responsibility to the community for making them into good citizens.

As a result of this new sense of social responsibility many mothers have asked us to undertake a campaign against the neglect of the health of the children, and the utter disregard of the interests of the community in regard to disease, which is found in some sections of the country. The Guide has already dealt with this question on several occasions, but it is of such importance that Dr. Mary Crawford has been induced to write an article for the household number on this subject, and it is hoped that the authoritative advice and information contained in this article may be the means of impressing upon the minds of all parents the seriousness of their obligation

to the community in the matter of health. Co-incident with this broadening of the woman's outlook upon life has come the demand on the part of farm women for financial independence to a greater or less degree. Unfortunately, at the outset, this desire led very often to pathetic attempts to compete in hand work with city women, who though not more able, had more leisure, more sources of inspiration, and infinitely greater marketing facilities. Naturally the country woman was worsted in the unequal struggle. But of late the tendency has been for the country woman to look for her independence to industries which are native to rural life, the raising of garden truck, fruits, poultry, dairy products and stock, and her labors have been crowned with outstanding success.

But for all her new and bigger outlook on life the modern woman has not lost her interest in pretty clothes, so The Guide has had an experienced teacher of millinery prepare an article on the making of the fashionable new sailor, giving the exact detailed information a novice requires when she sits down before a bit of canvas, wire, braid and silk, resolved to evolve an up-to-date hat therefrom. It is hoped that the readers will feel that the household number has kept pace with the many-sided development of the modern woman, without neglecting the eternal feminine, which is another way of saying her love of

beauty and charm.

FREIGHT RATES HELD UP

The Railway Commission has decided to hold up the new increases in freight rates all over the west and give the public a chance to enter protests. It is hard to understand why the Railway Commission would ever think of permitting increased freight rates in the west without giving the opportunity of a public hearing. It is a well known fact that freight rates today are at least 60 per cent. higher than they are in the east and that without any justification whatever except that the railways demand it and the Railway Commission permits it. The railways of Canada exercise a greater taxing power than even our Dominion government and their tax is more universal because it reaches every human being in the Dominion. There seems no reason, however, why the railways should be allowed to hog the whole thing. The C.P.R. last year had a profit of \$49,000,000 and the prospects are that it will have just as much for the current year. The C.N.R. also is increasing its earnings. Why the railways should demand an increase in freight rates now is inconceivable. The only explanation is that everything is going up and the railways think it is an opportunity for them to make a grab. From the standpoint of protecting the common people against the railway, the Railway Commission can hardly be called an outstanding success. This is a case in which the organized farmers should take a deep interest because they and their families will pay the greater part of any increase in the freight rates. The increase will be charged on manufactured goods; the manufacturer will pass it on to the wholesaler, who in turn will pass it to the retailer, who in turn will pass it on to the consumer. The consumer in the west is chiefly the farmer and he doesn't have any goat on which to load the burden. The farmer pays the tax and he pays it out of his own pocket. The farmer has been paying pretty thoroughly for everything and it is about time the railways were forced to content themselves with something reasonable.

We would suggest that a royal commission consisting of ten expert detectives be appointed to try to discover what the other royal commissions are doing.

IMMIGRATION AND PROTECTION

Western Canada needs immigration. She never needed it more than in this year of grace. The natural inflow of men has been enormously curtailed by the war. Enlistments from the farms have been heavy. An under-manned agriculture is the result. Meanwhile the cry is for more and still more of the products of the farm. To meet this demand we must do more than keep up our former rate of production. We must speed up the factory and increase the floor space. Better manned farms and more of them is the crying need. The only outside source from which we can now draw men is the United States. The government recognizes this and maintains a costly immigration service to secure recruits for western agriculture. The great drawing card which they have to play is cheap land. But land is only one factor in production. If the other factors are dearer than in the United States, the advantages of cheap land are neutralized, and the result is a decreased flow of immigration to prairie farms. To increase the cost of those other factors we have allowed parliaments, at the suggestion of a coterie of capitalists with axes to grind, to build up a tariff wall. While Canada is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to induce a large American immigration, she maintains senseless regulations, the effect of which is to keep immigration out. The amount of settlers' effects which can be brought in free of duty is strictly limited. If the intending settler exceeds this amount he is fined for so doing. The result is that many of the best farmers are restrained from moving to Canada. This is well illustrated by an incident which recently came to light. A Wiseonsin farmer had, by years of patient work, built up a dairy herd of sixty-five cows. He wished to move to Manitoba, but was informed that he would have to pay duty on the greater part of his cows to get them in. To avoid paying the duty, he was told that he could sell his cows and buy again in Canada, thereby losing the benefits of his careful breeding operations extending over years. The result is that he is still farming in Wisconsin. With the grain grower, machinery is one of the largest items of expense in production. Reasonable prices for farm machinery would be one of the strongest inducements to the American farmer to enter Canada. Yet he knows full well that if he comes to Canada he will be fined under our iniquitous tariff laws at least \$30 for every \$100 worth of his purchases on this account. The introduction of a few common-sense business principles into our national affairs would do much to encourage the immigration of well-to-do farmers from the United States.

RISING WHEAT PRICES

Unfavorable crop reports issued by the United States government pushed wheat prices last week to the highest point ever recorded on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Minneapolis and Chicago markets responded accordingly. Farmers who have held their wheat until the present time will get a very handsome return for the labor involved in its production. The rising prices have caused considerable speculation on the part of the Western farmer as to the possibility of the crop being commandeered at a fixed price by the Canadian government to be turned over to the British government. The proposi-tion made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last month was for a minimum price of \$1.50 with a maximum of \$1.90 or a fixed

price of \$1.70. At that time the price seemed reasonable and on the same basis would give a smaller return to the producer than the prices guaranteed to the British farmer by the British government. If supply and demand forces the price of wheat over the \$2.00 mark it could hardly be expected that the Canadian Council of Agriculture would take the responsibility of adhering to its previous quotations, nor could the government reasonably expect the offer to remain open under such circumstances. All the privileged interests are being permitted to gouge the public and the British government to the very limit. None of them have been asked to make any sacrifice whatever, nor to stay their hand in grasping everything in sight. In fact they have had the approval of the government and in many cases its active support in gathering in fabulous profits. The farmer as usual has taken what he could get and it is only by a fortunate geographical location that he has been able to get a big price for his grain during the war. If the government is willing to force all the interests to make a sacrifice and to cut profits down to a reasonable basis, the farmers undoubtedly will be willing to sacrifice also, but if the brake is to be put on, it should first be applied to those who have made their profits by government support and government approval and then upon the farmers who have no control whatever over the price which their product brings upon the market.

SUPPORT FOR FREE WHEAT

The Regina Daily Post and the Saskatoon Star, the two leading Conservative papers of Saskatchewan, are both strongly advocating the acceptance by the Canadian parliament of the American offer of free trade in wheat and wheat products. There is today an almost unanimous demand from Western Canada that the Dominion government open up the Ameri-

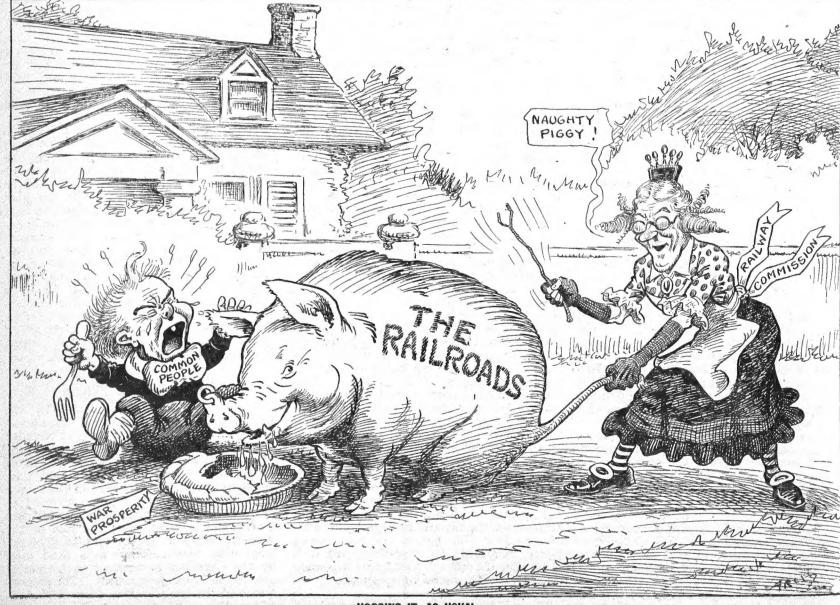
can market for the free entry of our wheat. The Star points out that if it "were not quite unnecessarily considered a party issue there is no doubt that free wheat would be granted the farmers who have been asking it so long. The Star also points out what the organized farmers have maintained for years, that free wheat would not seriously dislocate railroad traffic on account of an equalization of prices which would take place. The strongest argu-ment presented by The Star and one which is quite sound is that free wheat would increase the flow of immigration from the United States to Canada. With the continual increase in wheat production in Western Canada the opening of the American market is the only thing that will save the situation after the close of the war and the disappearance of war prices. The production of wheat in the United States will not keep up to the increase in population and it is the height of folly for our own statesmen or politicians to shut our farmers out from the best and nearest market for their chief crop. The voluntary action of the United States in admitting our livestock free of duty has been of tremendous advantage to the livestock industry. The same advantage would follow the free entry of wheat to the American market. It will be a fatal mistake from a political standpoint for the federal government to refuse this great economic advantage to the Western farmers in the face of a united and unanimous Western opinion

NEW GRAIN COMMISSIONER

Since Dr. R. Magill accepted the secretaryship of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange there has been no chairman of the Canada Grain Commission. The vacancy was filled last week by the Dominion government appointing Leslie Boyd, a Montreal lawyer to the position. It seems a strange appointment. It also seems strange that the grain growers were not consulted in regard to it. The new chairman has a big job before him. Dr. Magill really put the grain commission on the map and made it a mighty factor in the organization of the grain trade. To uphold the reputation and standing of the commission and retain the confidence of the men who grow the grain will require the exercise of executive ability and statesmanship of the highest order. It is to be hoped the new chairman possesses these qualifications and that he will make an outstanding success in his new position.

It is announced that another grain stooker is to be placed on the market this year. We would advise farmers to be very careful in purchasing grain stookers. It will be remembered that the National Grain Stooker and the Hammond Grain Stooker cost the farmers of this country a whole lot of money and gave them absolutely nothing in return. Farmers would be wise to purchase no stock in any stooker company, until they see the machine in successful operation. And further, if they buy a stooker, they would be wise to make no payment on it, nor agree to make any payment on it, nor sign any notes, until they have proven it to be a success. We know nothing of the merits of the stooker which will be placed on the market, nor of the company promoting it, but in the light of past experience it is the course of common sense to be very cautious.

The Calgary News Telegram, a supporter of the Ottawa government, strongly upholds the Canadian Council of Agriculture in declining to accept \$1.30 per bushel for the Western wheat crop. The same journal strongly resents any attempt to make the issue a political one. It is very gratifying to see the hard political lines breaking away in the West and to find that the organized farmers are receiving strong support from journals of both political parties.



HOGGING IT, AS USUAL
In spite of their greatly increased earnings the railroads are clamoring for higher freight rates

Making and Spending Money

Reports by Experienced Farmers' Wives on the Best Methods of Making Both Ends Meet

'TIS QUALITY THAT PAYS

come may be had from the sale of butter, poultry and eggs by having a very high standard as to quality and handling of the same, and living up to that standard. I find from experience that an independent in-

I take great pride in making the very best butter that can be produced on the farm, and though at times it is very hard work, I never let my interest flag and try to make each succeeding pound

of butter look and taste better than the last.

From the sale of sixteen pounds of butter in the fall of 1915, to a homesteader who was returning to the city, I have obtained private customers for all the butter I could make at a given price the year round.

During the summer of 1916 I made and sold in one pound bricks over 1,000 pounds of butter at 25 cents a pound. This winter, during the raise in price of everything I did not raise the price of my butter, but my customers, of their own choice, have allowed me a reasonable price after their paying the freight.

I ship butter in common wood boxes, neatly lined, and to hold 20, 32 and 36 pound bricks, and I am very pleased to say that I have never had a word of complaint even in the hottest weather.

The sale of butter led to the request for strictly

fresh eggs, so I guaranteed to ship a certain number of 12 dozen crates for six months at 25 cents a dozen, customers to pay charges and return empty crates. I gather all eggs myself several times a day and never a doubtful or dirty egg finds its into a crate.

way into a crate.

During the summer of 1916, I cleared \$75 from the sale of eggs and raised 50 chicks from 40 hens.

In marketing poultry I crate, fatten and dispose of all cockerels at 14 to 16 weeks old on our local market at very satisfactory prices.

I lay my success to the pride I take in making

everything of the best quality and putting it up in the neatest possible manner.

SILVER STATE.

MONEY IN POTATOES AND HOGS

A few years ago I planted a small patch of potatoes and sold enough to get a start in pure bred poultry. I keep pure bred, common hens and turkeys, but we are a large family and usually we use so many eggs and eat so many chickens that my income in not very big from that source. And there are so many things that can happen to take my income in not very big from that source. And there are so many things that can happen to take down the profits. A cold, rainy day or a few hungry wolves make havoc. My family can get away with a big garden too; and about the only thing I can spare is potatoes. The men plant the "real patch" outside of the garden proper, but I stick a few hills in the corners of the garden and call them my potatoes. I have about twenty bushels in the cellar now for sale. Two years ago, last fall, my husband sold out of hogs and said he was going to buy enough small pigs in the spring to raise our own pork and kill them in the fall. I asked him to let me keep a brood sow, so we agreed that I supply the pork for the family and I could have any surplus. I bought two little pigs and he did the same that year and we killed one of mine for threshing and his two for winter. Last May my other one had a litter and we had our

my other one had a litter and we had our winter's pork and sold \$53 worth. In the fall she had another batch and I still have four of them. I sold one for \$2.50 and in another month I intend to sell two which should bring me \$40. Then there is the old one from which I expect another litter in May. Afterwards, I intend to sell her and should get \$25 for her.

I planted sugar bests, mangels and range

sell her and should get \$25 for her.

I planted sugar beets, mangels and rape last summer and we pulled them and fed the pigs and we had lots of skim milk for them so that the summer feed did not cost so very much. In the winter I fed the old one whole oats and small potatoes and I added a few mangels for a treat sometimes I boiled some small potatoes for the young ones and fed barley and oat chop. Altogether last year I sold turkeys to the value of \$18.70 and hogs \$53.60 making a total of \$72.30 and I have five hogs yet, value at the price hogs are now, worth about \$100.00 at the least. That is not very much but when you consider that I do the most of the work for a family of do the most of the work for a family of eight it is not too bad.

FARMERESS.

PROFIT IN ONIONS

My source of income is my garden. It is a plot containing about three quarters of an acre of land. From this garden I have sold onions, cabbage, green corn, potatoes, and in favorable seasons, citron. However,

I rely chiefly on onions as they are a sure crop and easily grown. My method of culture is as follows: As early as possible I have the garden spread thickly with manure and plowed. Then, after having two strokes of the harrow, it is ready to preing two strokes of the harrow, it is ready to pre-pare the seed plots. For onions I make drills about fourteen inches apart. Sow the seed in these, not too thickly and cover about half an inch deep. Then pack the ground firmly. As soon as the onions are up a few days I begin to thin them out to about two inches apart. Then in a week or ten days I finish thinning and leave a space of about three inish thinning and leave a space of about three inches between plants. Any missed spaces I transplant with the plants from other parts of the row. From then until the onions are nearly ripe, I hos them as often as possible, taking care to keep the dirt well back from the bulbs as it will make them thick necked if ridged up.

I do not pull them until October unless they have a possible of the forest that When rapided leave them waveed.

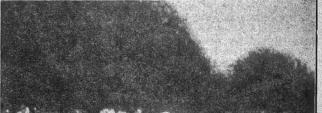
ripened before that. When pulled leave them spread out on the ground for several days, when the roots and tops will be ready to cut off. Sort out all damaged and not fully grown ones and the onions will be ready for market. I sell mine for four cents a pound. I have sold twenty bushels in a fall and could have sold more if I had had them. They were nearly all taken from the house without the trouble

Regarding the other vegetables mentioned, po-tatoes will sell easily, at digging time, for forty to fifty cents per bushel, and the restaurant will

pay twenty cents per dozen for green corn, three cents per pound for cabbage and three to four cents for citron. Speaking of citron, they are not always sure and are quite a bit of trouble to grow in quantity. In addition to vegetables one can easily cultivate the native currants, raspberries and gooseberries. These are always sale-able and bring good

In closing, I would like to say I have always found a ready market for any of the vege-tables or fruit mentioned and could always have sold more, had grown them. Gardening is healthy, pleasant work especially if one arranges to work in the morning and evening and avoid the heat of the day.

BRITTANIA.



ECONOMY OR STINGINESS?

The Soldier's Relief Society met at Mrs. Austin's.



There's Money For Women in Cattle Raising

There were nine ladies present. They were making pyjamas. The operator of the one sewing machine was the busiest person in the room. The others, who

was the busiest person in the room. The others, who worked button-holes, basted and sewed on buttons were at liberty to indulge in conversation.

'It's a wonder Mrs. Tompkins isn't here to-day,'' volunteered Mrs. Coon, ''she is usually quite active in every neighborhood scheme.''

'Perhaps she cannot very well leave the kiddies just now. Mr. Tompkins is on the road every day hauling his wheat out,'' answered Mrs. Quinn.

'Oh, I am glad she didn't come. She would want to economize on the thread, if on nothing else,'' said Marion Beatty, who sat close to the stove without once thinking that someone else might enjoy the warmth equally as well.

'Is she great on economy then?'' queried one, who lived farthest away. She looked toward Marion

who lived farthest away. She looked toward Marion

expecting her to answer.

"Well, I should say! Why she saves her egg shells all summer to feed her hen on in winter,"

was the laughing reply.

"Perhaps that might be a good plan," said Mrs.
Austin. "My hens haven't laid an egg since before
Xmas; and I know her's have She gave me a
dozen when I happened to mention I was short."

"She can't be so stingy then, for lots wouldn't
give you an egg if your tongue was out," said Mrs.
Coon.

"Oh well, that's not all," chimed in Marion again, unwilling to let the question drop at this point. "Why, Annie Brown, who used to work there, point. "Why, Annie Brown, who used to work there, told me that you couldn't peel potatoes to suit Mrs. Tomkins. She wanted them peeled as thin as a knife. And Annie said that she only used one egg in a cake, and that she didn't allow the dogs to have bread even. She told Annie that potatoes and gravy or milk with scraps of meat was plenty good enough for them."

There was a general laugh at this until Mrs. Quinn protested, saying, "If Mrs. Tompkins can make as good cake as I've eaten at her house with only one egg, I wish she'd show me how. I've had meals at her house often, and everything she had was very nice. She makes nice bread and butter

too, and—''

"I believe she is stingy," interrupted a new voice. "I was there once and I saw her lift any little piece of butter that was left on a plate and put it on a saucer and set it away. I suppose she'd use it for something. We always throw that out."

"Oh plesse, don't criticize her any more," said

a woman who had not yet spoken—Mrs. Tompkins nearest neighbor. "I know her so well. She is very careful. Indeed I think she is a splendid mana-I feel sure, much of Mr. Tompkin's success as a farmer is through her efforts to help him in every way. I believe she clothes her children on half what some would take and she always has them ready for anything there is to go to. She simply doesn't allow the youngsters to run out in the mud and water and ruin their boots and clothes. And

Continued on Page 28



Your Spring Sailor

Detailed Instructions for Making One of the Smartest New Models

Would you like to make a good-looking sailor hat Would you like to make a good-looking sailor hat this spring? They are so fashionable, if made of silk, satin, ribbon, or straw, or combinations of straw and fabric. One can easily make a hat suitable in color and style to wear with the big coat, suit, or, later on, the one-piece dress. The trimmings this year are small and seem to belong to the hat, I mean that they are flatter and simpler and show the good work manple of the hat rather than covering good workmanship of the hat rather than covering its lines and concealing its outline. A narrow band and smart bow of good corded or fancy ribbon, a made-up novelty, a combination of ribbon ends and Chinese money, a few fancy embroidery stitches in gay colors, applique of bead outline and trimmed motif cut from cretonne, or other fabric, may easily be made up and used to adorn the good looking and

up-to-date sailor model.

The sailor, and its companion, the mushroom brimmed sailor are greatly in demand. They are of medium width and can be designed to suit any type. Crowns are for the most part, sailor, and made with the two parts "top" and "side crown." The sailor crowns may be made vertical or slightly sloping, and with a soft or plain top. The height of crown varies from two and a half inches to three and a half or four inches and even higher-the higher the

crown, the more slope toward the top is necessary, though many of the small hats have

side crowns that flare at the top. Consider the hats you have been observing this season and plan now to make one. Once you have begun, you will enjoy making others. Experience is a good teacher and you will Showing the pattern after enjoy doing other hats and the paper has been traced improve on a second model.

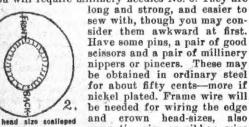
There are many points to con-

sider in favor of home millinery attempts. You may be able to remodel a last year's shape by ripping the straw apart, cleaning and pressing it and using what is good by combining with silk or ribbon

of suitable color. The shape I describe may be covered in many ways that are suggested by any good fashion maga-zine, catalog or what you have seen in the stores. You can afford to have several hats if you can make them yourself and have the color scheme you desire instead of having to take what is on hand at the store. Will you use some braid that is on hand? Rip it carefully apart, picking out the stitches (per-haps you can learn some methods of handling the straw as you rip) and dust it gently, brushing with a soft hair brush or piece of old velvet. Press with a warm iron on the faded or used side. Sew straw braid with self-colored cotton thread and do not pull the stitches up too tightly else it will have a puckered, dented, home-made look. Silk thread cuts the straw and does not hold so well. Slip your needle along under the straw, shaping it by drawing up the inner edge to fit smoothly. Pin the straw to place before sewing. Often you can use pieces of straw by laying them from head-size to edge in the opposite way you usually see the straw sewn, overlapping more, of course, at the head-size. Tops of crowns look well with the pieces woven together in plain weave manner, and resembling the checker board.

Articles Required

You will require millinery needles No. 5. They are



some tie wire or ribbon wire from which the fine wire may be stripped to join

French net, an open but firm durable foundation material makes the lightest and best foundation. This is not always on the market, nor is willow buckram that is light but firm and easy to work with. You may try to get either of these, but may have to content yourself with buckram, a coarse heavy, much glued cotton. Purchase the white, for it always seems a nicer kind and iron it all to the frame wires. it always seems a nicer kind, and iron it well to remove the roll and curve. Be sure to keep the smoother, finer side for the top part of your hat. For the softer shapes than the sailor, we sometimes purchase rice net or crinoline, both of which are light and good.



Perhaps you have been wear-Perhaps you have been wearing a sailor that you like. You
can easily copy the head-size
and shape by laying it upon
and pinning to some brown
or yellow paper. Outline carefully the edge and head-size By Miss Frances E. Harper

lines and then cut on your lines. Here is my first warning. The head-size is the most important line of the hat. Upon it depends most of its comfort and ease. It must fit the outline of the head. Hairdressing makes this line vary in women's hats but it is usually an oval, 7 inches wide by about 9 inches long, or 7 inches by 8½ inches and from 24 to 25 inches in circumference. In sailor hats, the head-size must be plenty large—quite roomy, in fact, or you may have a warped ugly looking line to the brim. Sometimes this bad line is due to careless adder wiring or hanging of hat over bulky clothing edge wiring or hanging of hat over bulky clothing on a nail. A good hat is soon spoiled by lack of care. Some faces look better with a slight dip back and front to the hat and this can usually be made



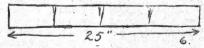
THE FINISHED MODEL

by pulling the hat down back and front when put-

ting it on.

I hope you have an eighteen or twenty inch square of wrapping paper. Fold it twice. This represents one fourth of the hat pattern. With your tape line mark 3½ inches down from the folded corner on one edge and on the other edge 4½ inches, these being half of the 7 inches by 8½ inches head-size oval measurements. Draw a curved line between these points. It must not be too straight or too much curved, but must form a good oval. When you think the line is correct, take a tracing wheel and trace through the four thicknesses upon your pencil line. You may then open the folded paper and study the line. Remember that I said this was the most important line of the hat. If it looks right mark 'front' and 'back,' as diagram 2; fold the paper again ready to design the brim. The brim may be 4 inches wide, more or less, if it suits your face better. The tape must be held at the line of heading and the four inch measurement marked exactly. size and the four inch measurement marked carefully and evenly to form a line for the edge. Too much care cannot be taken for this line is the most conspicuous of the hat. It frames the face and any irregular curves are bound to show in the finished hat. "Neatness" and "accuracy" are by-words in millinery.

When the edge is marked, cut on this line. cutting head-size cut an inch above the head-size



The scallegs in the side crown to make

line and slash at one inch intervals to the head-size line. This slashed space when turned up at right angles forms a bandeau to which to sew the

Try the pattern on and see if the head-size is correct. It may be made larger or smaller. If all right, lay the "front" and "back" on straight or flat buckram and cut out exactly like pattern. Mark with pencil the head-size line upon which the wire will be sewn.

A frame wire should now be button-holed (at half inch intervals) firmly and evenly about the edge, lapping it three inches at the back. Be sure frame wire should now be button-holed (at you buttonhole for half inch closely, the ends of the wire so they can never work their way through the hat covering and damage it, as well as spoil the line of the hat. Buttonhole a wire at the head-size line on top of the frame, also one at the top of the slashed spaces, lapping both these wires 2 inches. Cut a 1 inch strip of thin cotton for binding the edge, stretch and it will fold. Stab stitch (like half inch basting stitches) it over the edge wire. It makes the edge firmer and forms a better edge. The

makes the edge firmer and forms a better edge. The brim is now ready for covering.

Perhaps you can buy the crown you want at a five and ten cent store. If so, you must make it fit upon your brim head-size, allowing a half inch extra for fitting over, as the lid upon a box. Or you may make a side crown from a strip of buckram, width from 1½ inches to 3½ or 4 inches aloning it to suit your fancy. To make the inches, sloping it to suit your fancy. To make the pattern, take a strip—of paper measuring a half inch more than the actual head-size of the brim, with extra allowance for joining. Join the paper, fold in quarters marking "front," "back," "left" and "right" and slash from the top to within one quarter just of the lower line.

quarter inch of the lower line. Lap the slashed openings evento remove a little of the fulness, one-quarter inch is usually enough, and pin upon the hat. It takes the oval of your brim and you can now pin it to place ready for the top, and eval of thin cotton or muslin. Sometimes this top will be perfectly smooth and sometimes larger and slightly gathered according to the height of side crown band. Here is a chance to combine fabric top with straw side crown if you wish. It would be a desirable combination with straw facing for the different methods of finishing crews. sailor hat.



Does your crown look well, and do you think it is just as you want it? Have you been working with and trying on your paper design before the mirror? You can try it several ways and be sure to study the hat on yourself standing as well as sitting. This is so necessary to remember in the millinery shop as well as at home. If the crown is right, unpin the pattern and lay

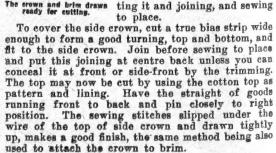
the pattern of side crown on the buckram, cutting it out with care as to evenness of line and width. Join at the back and mark with a pencil the front and button-hole, a wire at top and lower edge. Do not sew these wires too firmly down, for by sewing over them when covered, a good finishing line is obtained. Pin the soft top to place, being sure you retain a good even oval line and fit on with the brim.

Covering the Shape

Now comes the covering. Let us make the brim ready by covering the lower part, or facing, with blue colored straw braid. Leave the edge pinned and open, ready to tuck under the raw edge of the top covering. Begin sewing at the back and near the edge working round and round until all is covered, and the head-size edge covered so that the lining will make a neat looking piece of work. The blue silk for the top may now be cut—straight of goods at centre front and a half inch seam allowance made at edge. Be very careful about fitting the head-size. It must be slashed enough to fit smoothly but not so far as to show foundation

material when the crown is

slipped into place.
With the narrower brims a bias flange or fold is sometimes inserted between upper and lower edges, with pleasing effect. It seems to give a softness. It is necessary to choose material that stretches well, and to stretch the bias fold to the utmost before fitting it and joining, and sewing to place.



Trimming the Hat

The hat is ready for its simple trimming which may be ribbon, or a wreath of flowers, a strip of braid and a novelty of tiny fruit or flowers of some gay contrasting color. A beaded novelty stitched flat against the side crown or numerous other ideas may be worked out. Then line the hat with a piece of black or white China silk and your results should please and reward you for the trouble you have taken. please and reward you for the trouble you have taken.

Health of School Children

Concerning the Duties of Parents to Children and to the Community

Our schools are democratic public institutions where children of all grades of society mix. Even in rural communities in districts where there has been a large immigration this condition exists. Different nations have different standards, but certain circumstances usually force similar conditions on all peoples. Thus families coming from povertyon all peoples. In stalling storic stricken, over-crowded districts of large cities, whether in Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy or Canada, whether Christian, Mohammedan or Jewish, are usually much the same as to the state of personal hygiene. Where hot water means added expense; where mothers of large families are obliged to leave their homes to earn a livelihood for their children; where all of one family may be forced to live in one room—the children from such homes are very probably dirty and verminous, both in skin and clothing. These children too, being insufficiently nourished, suffer from lowered vitality; that is, they are incapable of resisting attacks of disease whether infectious or otherwise. They thus become a menace to the whole community and may become the centres whence spread the frequent epidemics of contagion which rage through the school populations of our cities from time to

Not only, of course, do these diseases come from the overworked, underfed families. They may arise among the "idle rich" owing to ignorance on the

part of parents or guardians.

I believe it to be the duty of every man and wo-I believe it to be the duty of every man and wo-man, but particularly of women, to understand something of the nature and functions of the human body and its various organs. It is only by dis-seminating such knowledge that prevention of disease can be effective. Ignorance and half know-ledge are dangerous—the latter often more so than the former, especially if possessed by a person of egotistical and obstinate temperament. Such people often refuse to listen to trained advice. often refuse to listen to trained advice.

The parents, then, who wish to do the best by the community in which they live should know that the first step towards being good citizens is to respect the rights of others and to see that their children are up to the standard of health and cleanliness before sending them to school, and if any infectious disease does occur in the family, to see that the regulations of the health office are strictly carried out.

Nutrition Important

The health of the school child and of children nder school age depends largely upon nutrition.
A young child's food should be simple—wholesome—and suited to the child's age. Of all foods for all ages in children, milk is the food

that best answers the above requirements. The milk should be preferably raw—from tuberculin tested cows kept in sanitary, well-cleaned stables, and the milk itself handled in a clean way. If such milk can-not be obtained, then it should be pasteurized—that is subjected to a heat just at scalding point, but not boiling, for twenty minutes, or sterilized by boiling. Milk should be given preferably at body heat— not ice cold—and always sipped with some more solid food such as bread some more solid food, such as bread or biscuit, in order to break up the solid curd which forms in the stomach as soon as it comes in contact with the gastric juice. Given in this way mothers will find that children with whom milk does not seem to agree will readily digest it. Bread should be stale and meat not too much cooked. Raw fruits and vegetables are not good for young children, except oranges. Eggs, milk, soup, bread, cereals, lightly cooked red meats and the white meats, with coked fruits such as apples and ba-nanas, make a well balanced dietary for the child. The child digests more quickly and should eat oftener than the adult. Candy once a day is per-missible, but a oftener missible, but not oftener.

Clothes and Cleanliness

Given a well nourished body-the next thing to deal with is cleanliness. Children themselves are not naturally clean—and indeed when we see a child too afraid of soiling clean clothes, we call him "Sissy." But frequent tepid baths with changes of underclothes—sensible outside clothing which is strong and washable both for boys and girls is the ideal dress for the growing active child. Sunday and best suits are all right for special occasions or for short By Dr. Mary Crawford

Dr. Crawford is one of the Medical Inspectors of the Winnipeg Public Schools and is peculiarly qualified to speak with authority on the question of the physical needs of the school child.

periods in the child's day, the effect is beneficial and civilizing, but never to restrain his activities for any length of time. This applies to girls as

well as boys.

When the child begins to go to school a sudden change usually takes place in his daily habits, from being a freelance—roving the streets of cities or fields and gardens of rural places, he is suddenly shut up for from three to five and a half hours in shut up for from three to five and a half hours in a room with many other children. The room should be well ventilated, moderately heated and thoroughly clean. On first going to school the young child should be allowed frequent intervals of "out of doors." In rural schools in fine weather if a sheltered spot can be found it is a good idea to move the blackboard right outside with the benches and give a few lessons there. Too severe discipline, enforcing of rigid inactivity during school hours, is exceedingly bad for the young growing creature. Constant change of task should be supplied and in bad weather school drills given. Most of this is done in our school systems. Most of this is done in our school systems.

To return now to the personal hygiene of the child and beginning with the head. One verminous child is liable to infect a whole room, and the finding of such a condition in the school child should never cause resentment as a result of sensitiveness on the part of the pa tiveness on the part of the parents. It is not necessarily a reflection on the care of the mother. Boys' hair should be kept closely cut; girls should have their hair plaited and tied up neatly with no loose curls or strands of hair.

Getting Rid of Vermin

Should vermin appear in the head an easy and quick way to destroy them is to use at night (but not near a lamp) equal parts of coal oil and olive oil—the head tied up. The next morning wash in warm soapy water. Brush while wet with hot vinegar (to remove the nits). This repeated in one week's time will relieve the condition. Caps and hats should be washed with carbolic soap. Body vermin may be destroyed by the use of carbolic

soap and warm baths—at the same time boiling or washing with carbolic soap the underclothing. This condition of pediculosis, as it is called, is most common where many children are collected in a small space, and the utmost care in this matter should be exercised by mothers.

Care of the Teeth

And now about the teeth. It is now recognized by doctors that good and clean teeth bear a large part in maintaining the health of the child. Even

part in maintaining the health of the child. Even the milk or temporary teeth must be as carefully watched as the permanent. From earliest years the child should be taught the correct use of the tooth brush. Small, soft bristled brushes—used with a circular or up and down motion, with a simple dentrifice such as camphorated chalk.

Decay in these small (first) teeth should be arrested at the first sign of blackening by filling the tooth. The child will then keep a good set of teeth for masticating, and therefore properly digesting, his food until the first permanent teeth appear. These are the sixth year molars and break through between the fifth, sixth and seventh years. Count between the fifth, sixth and seventh years. Countbetween the fifth, sixth and seventh years. Counting from the central division they are the sixth tooth on each side of each jaw. Decay in these should never be allowed to continue as these teeth will never be replaced if lost. The permanent front and side teeth then appear. At twelve another molar comes behind the sixth year, and at eighteen the last molar or wisdom tooth comes. The condition of diseased gums known as pyorthea is now claimed by dental and medical authorities as being responsible for the slow poisoning of

ties as being responsible for the slow poisoning of the system due to constant swallowing of pus formed under the gums. This gives rise to a weakened body condition and is said to be res-ponsible, among other maladies, for rheumatism.

Throat, Nose and Ears

The throat, nose and ears now come under consideration. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids give rise to various ills which may be prevented by early treatment or removal. Tonsils not carrying out their original function of filters to external poisonous material are a real menace by permitting the entrance into the body of these. Many contagious diseases enter in this way—scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, infantile paralysis.

The child with enlarged tonsils speaks in a thick guttural tone.

guttural tone.

guttural tone.

Adenoids, by blocking the nasal passage, prevent free passage of air through the nose, the child becomes a mouth-breather, with ugly, dropped epen mouth and pinched nose. Deafness is caused by these growths, and consequently mental dullness. Snoring at night is frequently caused by adenoids. Discharging ears should never be left untreated and in our city schools we exclude such children until antisep-

exclude such children until antisep-tic treatment has been instituted. Many such children prove to be car-riers of diphtheria germs.

Concerning the Eyes

The eyes, most important of our special senses, should be carefully watched. Inflammation of the eyelids must be checked as soon as discovered, and treated by boracic solution bathing and applications of golden ointment. This condition may be aggravated by eye strain, and a child suffering from such should be examined by an oculist to find out examined by an oculist to find out whether or not glasses are needed. If a child habitually holds his book or handwork too close, or too far off (twelve to eighteen inches is nor-(twelve to eighteen inches is nor-mal), complains of headaches over the eyes, frequent dizziness, "sties," screwing up the eyes, or holding the head on one side, eyestrain must be suspected. One eye may be affected and the other normal, so that the child uses the normal eye, subject-ing it to unusual strain. Parents sometimes refuse to believe that the sometimes refuse to believe that the child has anything wrong, because of this but headache, and holding the head on one side are symptoms that all is not right. The crossed or squinty eye should never be neglected-glasses can be fitted that will greatly assist such an eye in regaining muscular tone.

Proper Standing and Sitting Positions

It must be kept in mind that the whole physical system in young children is in a state of constant change; bones are soft and pliable—and a Continued on Page 32



THE BEST OF FRIENDS



Young Canada Club

THEN THE MOON LAUGHED

(One of the Prize Stories)

There are good and bad fairies, just the same as good girls. Fairies and boys and

and bad boys and girls. Fairies and boys and girls get angry sometimes and so does the moon.

On this particular night something must have happened or was going to happen, because the moon shed such a cold light over the earth, and especially over Amestead Woods, which lay just north of Amestead village. I guess the moon knew that there were fairies in this wood. He wasn't far wrong either. The Black Jacks lived there. They were the bad fairies, and the Spirits, the good fairies, lived in the woods also. They all lived together until one day the queen of the Spirits issued a command to have a wall built across the woods, dividing it in two, one for the Black Jacks and one for the Spirits. But the Black Jacks said, "No," and they said it good and loud, too. The Spirits said, "Yes," and they said it even louder than the Black Jacks, and the quarrel started.

Spirits said, "Yes," and they said it even fouder than the Black Jacks, and the quarrel started.

The Black Jacks were little fellows about three inches high. Their leader, the Knight of the Red Cap, was the tallest of any of them, be being four inches high. They all were funny little red capes and caps. The caps all were pointed and had a bell at the very top.

The Spirits were about three inches high. Their

The Spirits were about three inches high. Their queen was about three and a quarter inches high. You see a large book was kept and each fairy's height was taken once a year. The tallest was nearly always given some high office, like "The High Keeper of the Key," or "The Keeper of the Climates." You see every year the trees and flowers and grasses had to be painted, the winds tended to and ever so many things must be done. The Spirits all wore silver capes and caps. The caps

Spirits all wore silver capes and caps. The caps were pointed just like the Black Jacks', with a silver bell at the top.

As I was saying, the moon shone over Amestead woods, only its light was cold. It shone through the tree tops and saw a crowd of Black Jacks sitting around a fire all talking as fast as they could talk. When they saw Mr. Moon they grew angry with him for always butting in where he wasn't wanted. One saucy little fellow stuck out his tongue at him,

As we promised some time ago we have reprinted and illustrated some prize stories from a number of contests extending over more than four years. DIXIE PATTON.

you plan? They wondered who had told them that you plan? They wondered who had told them then they were coming. Of course it must have been the moon. Poor Mr. Moon, he generally got blamed for lots of things that he hadn't done at all. If they had thought of the owl that they noticed sitting above their heads they might have struck it

nearer home.
"Charge!" and the two armies rushed against each other. For a while a pretty bad battle went on. Large numbers fell on both sides. Pretty soon Mr. Moon began to smile. That meant something was going to happen. The great door of the palace opened and the queen of the Spirits stepped out. Everyone stood at attention. In her hand she held a wand from the end of which hung a silver star. When the Black Jacks heard this star ring out a silvery peal they dropped their guns and ran. Then the moon laughed. He opened his great big mouth and roared. The Black Jacks were so badly scared that they simply ran as fast as their tiny legs could carry them and the moon laughed. He laughed so hard that if he hadn't been sure of his footing away up there in the sky I'm afraid he would have

You see, the magic wand that the queen had brought out was capable of accomplishing great and terrible things. Yora, queen before this queen, had found this wand some place, no one knew where. She had turned a Black Jack footman of hers into a blade of grass. Now if the queen had let the star peal twice more and said, "Black Jacks begone, frogs appear," there would have been no Black Jacks and a whole lot of frogs.

The work on the stone wall went on bit by bit, but the Black Jacks didn't interfere. They were annry with Mr. Moon for langhing at them. You see, the magic wand that the queen had

angry with Mr. Moon for laughing at them.

Some night if you happen to see the moon open his mouth and laugh, you'll know that he's thinking of the time the Black Jacks ran away from the queen of the Spirits.

MARJORIE AULD, Age 14.

Rosetown, Sask.



(A Prize Story)

Ruth was an invalid and as she lay in her hammock looking up at the blue sky and thinking of the harvest she heard a soft voice close beside her saying: "Little girl, would you like to see me dress the world in its last gay color of the year?" It was the Harvest who spoke. Ruth said she would and so the Harvest picked her up in her arms and away they went.

First she went to the grain and when

First she went to the grain and when she touched it with her wand it turned to a deep golden color. She then went to the rees and softly spoke to the leaves and told trees and softly spoke to the leaves and told them of the many kindnesses they had done. The leaves were red, brown, yellow and orange as they began to softly flutter to the ground. The sound of the farmer's binder as he cut the grain filled the air with a feeling of plenty. The cricket's song was very sleepy and the quail was very sad. The birds were flying south and the Harvest was very busy putting the flowers to sleep and scattering the seeds on the soft earth where the sun would find them in the spring. The little brooks were sleepy. The nuts and the fruit were falling from the trees and the squirrels were busy putting up their winter stores when the Har-

busy putting up their winter stores when the Harvest said good-bye to Ruth.

TALJE DYKEMA, Age 13.

Vanguard, Sask.

THE TWO OLD SHOES

An old shoe, trodden down at the heel, was lying in the ditch. It had once been a lady's fashionable, high-heeled boot, but was now in a sad condition. It became very loose-fitting and showed the shape of the lady's foot too much. Then it happened that some boys were kicking another old shoe into the ditch. It was a gentleman's right shoe. The lady's shoe was a left one; that made quite a pair. "Hullo, old man!" said the lady's shoe, as its comrade came so close by its side. "Beg pardon, old lady," said the gentleman shoe, "couldn't help it, those boys gave me such a kick. But I am much obliged to them since it has given me the pleasure

obliged to them since it has given me the pleasure of your company. Oh, what a nice little shoe you are,'' said the ragged old gentleman shoe.

"Eh! I think I have heard you say so once be-

fore," the lady's shoe said.
"I! No. I have not had the pleasure before." "Yes, you have, for your master used to come and tell my lady what a nice little shoe she had."

"Oh, you see," the gentleman shoe said, "that was my master; he meant what pretty little feet your mistress had, but as he could not very well say that he praised you instead."

"Hullo, my beauties!" said the old rag-picker, as she came along, "quite a pair of you."

She picked them up and put them in her basket, and away they rode on their wedding trip.

ANNA TWARDOCHLEB, Age 13.

Lemberg, Sask.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

(A Prize Story)

It happened two years ago in February. I was going to school, which was three miles from home. The morning was bright and clear and the snow

sparkled like crystal. The day continued fine till about two o'clock, when it began to snow. The snow was falling thickly when I started for home. The wind was blowing fiercely from the north-west and I had

to go against it. When I got half way I saw that I had lost my way. I searched and searched for the track, but I could not find it again. So I decided to go back to the school house, but I could not find the way. I saw that night was coming on and I did not know where I was. A cold chill crept thru me when I thought of having to stay out on the wild prairie perhaps many miles from home. I shuddered when I thought of the ferce coveres, which are always requires the target of the stay of the same always requires the target of the same always requires the target of the same always requires the same always fierce coyotes, which are always roaming about on dark nights. At last I found a spot where the snow was not very deep so I sat down, not daring to

move any farther. I was very warm from walking, but soon I began to shiver and my teeth began to chatter. I did not

to shiver and my teeth began to chatter. I did not dare to move lest I should get into a deep snow drift, or get so far I could never get home again. So there I sat listening to the coyotes howl.

It was about midnight and very dark when I heard a noise like someone walking. I listened closely and in a few seconds I saw two objects on a snow bank a short distance from where I was.

They stand still for some time then began to saif a snow bank a short distance from where I was. They stood still for some time then began to sniff around and come towards me. After a little while I saw that the objects were coyotes. I grew frightened, but I knew it would be of no use to try to run away from them as they were barely two feet from me. I did not move, but watched the coyotes closely. Soon they come up to me and I threw my lunch box at them and they ran away in great fright and I was alone again. My hands and feet were nearly frozen and I was shivering all over. all over.

By this time I could see the sky getting lighter and my heart leaped with joy when I saw that the sky was clear and I knew where I was, so I started off at once, faint with hunger and shivering with cold. After about two hours walking I reached home. The place where I stayed over night was about four miles from home, My hands and feet were frozen, but in a few weeks they were all right again. I shall never forget that cold dark night again. I shall never forget that cold, dark night which I spent with the snow and coyotes.

BORGHILD NORA, Age 13.

Blooming P.Q., Sask.

THE CREMATION OF CAROLINA JEMIMA

(A Prize Story)
When I was two years old an aunt of mine died,

leaving me as a legacy an antiquated doll, which had seen her younger days, forty years ago.

This doll was dressed as an old-fashioned lady, with long curls down each side of her waxen face, from which every vestige of color, eyebrows and mouth was washed. The dress was light brown color, trimmed with black lace and black velvet,

and the skirt was honored with a train.

Now, when that doll was already more than forty years old before she came into my hands, is forty years old before she came into my hands, is it to be wondered at that she soon began to lose sawdust through her funny little feet? I was very fond of Carolina Jemima, consequently everywhere that Olive went her doll was sure to go, thereby leaving a trail of sawdust behind me, up the stairs and into the

bedrooms, down the stairs and into the garden; in fact, everywhere, until at last m o t h e r could stand it no longer, and decided to burn Carolina Jemima. So one day my eld-er sister



Continued on Page 30 My Beauties," said the old Ras Picke



but the moon didn't seem to mind that.

but the moon didn't seem to mind that. Red Cap rose and said, "Comrades, you have heard what the queen of the Spirits has said. She has not only said that she shall build a wall across the country but she has started to build it." This was received in deepest silence. "Now tomorrow night we must go forth prepared for battle. The bell that we have hung from the ancient oak shall ring and every man of you must come here. I will appoint officers to of you must come here. I will appoint officers to form you, for we will march in a body and for this once we must be in order. Now away every one of you for I must think now, and remember twelve o'clock sharp," and Red Cap sank into deep thought. The moon's mouth was still in a very

thought. The moon's mouth was still in a very straight line. He was growing very pale; he knew that Mr. Sun would soon be up and that he'd have to begin his duties on the other side of the world. Twelve o'clock sharp found a neatly formed army of three thousand Black Jacks right on the spot, also Mr. Moon. Of course, Mr. Moon would have to be there. He was rather a curious old fellow and he was yery anyious to see how things low and he was very anxious to see how things would turn out.

"Forward," and they all marched, winding in and out among the trees. They passed the stone wall, which the Spirits had commenced, and on to her majesty's palace. But they stopped up short when they came face to face with her majesty's army. They had meant to surprise her and make her sign an agreement not to build the wall, but it was not going to be as easy as they had planned. Isn't it funny things are very seldom as easy as

A PUBLIC SPIRITED MOVEMENT

Once in a while the objection is raised that the farmers' movement in the west is wholly materialistic and selfish. "It is dollars they are after." It is a pleasure to be able to present increasing evidence that there is no real foundation for such a view.

It may be admitted that there are probably individuals and possibly associations which view the situation mainly from the "will-it-get-me-something" point of view. In one out of a thousand cases one runs across an individual who says: "I paid them a dollar and never got any value for it." It is not claimed that every member enrolled is of the fully perfected elect. But it is also true on the other hand that the overwhelming majority of the rank and file as well as of those who may be regarded as leaders are possessed of an infinitely larger than that. The movement has necessarily had to have the with metarial things. It has head

The movement has necessarily had to deal with material things. It has had to champion the cause of the farmer in opposition to interests that would do him injustice in handling material things. Some of the outstanding achievements of the movement have been in the realm of things material, but while so doing the movement has never sacrificed and I believe it may be said with justice, has never subordinated its social and community ideals to the righting of wrongs in the lower realm. The setting right of claimant wrongs in material matters has been preliminary and preparatory to the greater things in the region of personal and family and social life. It has consistently sought to lift the level of their neighbors and of the interests they have in common with their neighbors, to enrich rural life generally by enlarging the sphere of its thought and interest, and by giving it its due share of the intellectual and moral and spiritual wealth of the present age.

It has consistently been a better life rather than merely a better living which it has set before men as the ideal, even when it has been presenting the very practical methods of better farming and better business as the pathways which lead in the direction of the ideal. Any review of the history of the movement, any examination of the programs presented at the annual meetings, any glance at the pages of The Guide will bear out the view I have presented. The little handbook of studies issued two years ago and widely studied in the local branches is largely concerned with the higher levels of life. And in a very remarkable measure the public utterances of the presidents of the provincial bodies, especially during the last few years, have been eloquent and moving pleas for the application of high moral and humanitarian principle to the common interests and relationships of life.

As a matter of fact the movement is not a "farmers' movement" at all in the sense of seeking good things for the farmer while ignoring the other parts of the community and the other interests of the nation's life. It seeks indeed to give the farmers the farmer than the farmer than the farmer than the farmer than the farmers that farmers the farmers that indeed to give the farmers their true place in a justly ordered community. But it cordially recognizes that its con-ception of a square deal must be applied all round, and that the farmers can never have their true place till the other interests also are dealt with and required to deal with others on principles of equity and right. And so it magnifies its ideal of co-operation, making it, not a matter of a few con-sumers getting goods at lower prices or few producers selling their product to better advantage, but a moving forward toward a working together of all economic interests on the basis of goodwill for the common and universal advantage. vantage. It is a mode, and one cannot doubt a legitimate and of applying the rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." And so the worker in the grain growers' movement may with the fullest confidence appeal for the assistance and support of all who hold the great conception of human brotherhood, of all who are seeking that the Kingdom of Right and Peace

shall come among men.

That the future of the movement may be as the past in this respect, only better and greater, it becomes the duty of

Manitoba

This Section of The Suide is conducted efficially for the Manitoba Grain Grewers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 464 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page chould be sent.

every worker and every member to see to it that within the sphere of his influence the lower and narrower ideals are ever set in secondary and subordinate position, and that the worthier and broader principles are exalted and advocated and practiced steadfastly and persistently and courageously that we may not fail to retain the essence of the noble tradition which the past dozen years has bestowed upon us.

—W.R.W.

REPUSE TO BE EXPLOITED

At a large and representative meeting of farmers held at Pine Creek, the following resolution moved by J. Bennett and seconded by William Johnson was unanimously carried: Whereas the Hon. George E. Foster, Acting Premier of Canada has called the Canadian Council of Agriculture to Ottawa to discuss with them the price of the 1917 wheat crop; and whereas the Hon. George E. Foster wanted the said Council of Agriculture to sell the wheat crop of 1917 for \$1.30 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William; and whereas this is only about the actual cost to produce the wheat at the present rate of wages the farmer has to pay, and under the excessively high tariff on all farm implements and all clothing the farmer has to buy; and whereas the Dominion Government has not asked the munition maker or the manufacturer to produce all munitions and farm implements at cost.

Therefore, we, the farmers of Pine Creek refuse to be exploited for the benefit of all privileged interests; and we inform the Hon. George E. Foster that if the government wants us to produce a large crop and cheap to the British government, let the Dominion government take the tariff off all farm implements and all the necessities of life, conscript all the available labor, and make them work for a reasonable wage, then we are willing to go on and produce the largest crop possible, and at as low a price as possible to give us a living wage; and further, be it resolved that at present we endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in asking \$1.50 as a minimum price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William, and a maximum of \$1.90 or a flat rate of \$1.70.

ENDORSE COUNCIL'S ACTION

The Bagot branch of the Grain Growers' Association at a recent meeting passed unanimously the following resolution: Whereas an offer has been made, and considered by the Canadian Council of Agriculture regarding the fixing of the price of the 1917 wheat crop at \$1.30 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William; and whereas considering the heavy freight rate to be deducted from this amount from the far western points; and whereas the bulk of the crop graded usually averages considerably below No. 1 Northern; and whereas the cost of all commodities, binder twine, labor, agricultural implements and machinery, entering into the production of the same has been materially increased.

ing into the production of the same has been materially increased.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Bagot branch of the Grain Gowers' Association endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in asking that the minimum price for No. 1

Northern be \$1.50 or the maximum \$1.90, or a flat rate of \$1.70 Fort William, be the alternative.

WANT MAXIMUM WAGE SET

I beg to submit for your consideration the following resolution passed at our last Grain Growers' meeting: Resolved, that in view of the fact that the foreign element of the farm labor class are demending wages of from \$60 to \$70 per month, and whereas these people largely comprise representatives from the very nations with which we are at war and further, that in view of these circumstances, the farmers rather than submit to these exorbitant wages will curtail their operations, hire fewer hands which will materially reduce the seeded acreage and consequently lessen production. Therefore we would most respectfully urge that the government take immediate action in setting a maximum wage for all farm labor and thus ensure the seeding of a larger acreage and enhancing the chances for a greater possible production.—Secretary, Cordova G.G.A.

APPRECIATION OF MR. WOOD

In a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide, a report of the Grain Growers' convention held at Hazelridge, in March was given. The party sending in the report happened to be one of the principal speakers on the occasion. In making his report he did not do justice to himself. While the address of Rev. Mr. Hoey was a masterpiece and deserved all that was said about it, many of the members attending the convention felt that the address delivered by Mr. Wood, M.P.P., acting field secretary for the Grain Growers' Association was of equal merit.

For a practical address on the Grain Growers' movement as it is connected with the many departments of our lives, some of us thought it was one of the best addresses we ever listened to. We believe that a reproduction of the thoughts expressed in this address in the columns of The Guide would do a great deal of good as it would help to broaden the view of many of the members in regard to the objects and aims of our association. We wish to assure Mr. Wood that he will be a very welcome visitor at Hazelridge any time that we have the privilege of securing an address from him.—District Secretary.

DISCUSS MARKETING SYSTEM

Lauder Grain Growers met on March 10 for the transaction of business and to receive a visit from Organizer Alison. President D. S. Cram occupied the chair. The secretary, J. H. Bride, who is also the local agent of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., read a reply to the request of the local association made to the company, stating their willingness to comply with their wishes in regard to building a coal shed suitable for the needs of the community at that point. Other matters of local interest were discussed. The subject of losses sustained through the marketing of grain under the present grading system and trading on the option market were discussed at some length, Messrs. Alison, Cram, and other members throwing new light on this important subject. Much of their information was acquired through practical experience in either buying or selling.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT AT LENA

On March 26, the date set for the organization of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Leana, the weather was so stormy that only about fifteen turned up at the school house. After hearing a short address from the organizer it was felt that the movement was worthy of a better turn-out and those present undertook that if a postponement was made to see that a larger representation of the district would be presentation of the district would be present at a future meeting. Arrangements were made for meeting on the following Friday evening. The meeting was very unanimous for organization. The following officers were appointed: president Stanley Smurl: viceaniey omuri; president, A. Crawford; secretary-treasurer, George Church. The directors are Messrs, Christian, Emerson, Barber, Anderson, McMullen and Ireland with Geo. Barnard as auditor. The directors were chosen from each part of the district and these were supplied with membership cards so that they could enroll members who were not able to be pre-sent at the organization meeting. The sent at the organization meeting. The prospects are that a good strong local association will soon be in active operation at Lens.

BOYS and GIRLS—

The Guide has published a little book entitled "Raising the Standard of Agriculture in Western Canada. 16 The purpose of this book is to encourage our boys and girls to take a deeper interest in improving the standard of produce raised in Western Canada, it will tell you how you can secure absolutely free pure bred poultry (including eggs for hatching), pure-bred hogs, registered seed potatoes and fodder corn. It contains many interesting illustrations showing how boys and girls have successfully engaged in various branches of farm work. This little book will be especially interesting to members of boys' and girls' clubs throughout the West, and the stock which The Guide is giving away will be eligible for exhibiting at your school fair.

Get this Illustrated Book Free

Fill out the coupon below with your name and address and mail it to The Guide office, we will then send you this nicely illustrated book, which tells you all about our big free offers, and will give you an opportunity of making a successful start in those branches of farm work in which you are most interested.

Mail your coupon today to The Circulation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

COUPON	

April 18th, 1917.

Grain, Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Please send me a copy of your lilustrated book, "Raising the Standard of Agriculture in Western Canada."

Post Office

FREE REGISTERED **POTATOES**

Offer Still Open

Good potatoes for seed are a very expensive article this year. Ordinary potatoes are selling on the Winnipeg market at \$1.50 a bushel. The Guide has been fortunate in securing a limited quantity of registered seed potatoes. We have for distribution "Table Taik" and "Irish Cobbler." These registered seed potatoes, if bought on the market would probably cost you from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. Both varieties have been grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers Association and are registered stock, which means that they are the very choicest and best quality seed. Every tuber is perfect, and none of them weighs more than six ounces nor less than three ounces, and they are absolutely described by the second state. lutely free from all spots, scabs or disease of any kind. Any per-son who secures either of these varieties will be entitled to use them as foundation stock for producing registered seed, and can Join the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. "Irish Cobbler" po-tatoes are excellent cookers, they mature later than most varieties their keeping qualities are good, and at the Provincial Fair at Saskatoon, in January, "Irish Cob-bler" took first prize as an early white potato. "Table Talk" is a smooth white potato with shallow eyes and an excellent cooker. As a table potato it has no su-perior, and it always brings a good price on the market.

Our "Table Talk" potatoes will be put up in one and a half bus. sacks, and "Irish Cobbier" in one bus. sacks. In both cases the sacks will be sealed with the official seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

We have only a limited quantity of these potatoes, and those who wish to secure some of them will need to act quickly. We are giving these potatoes away to any person who will collect a few subscriptions to The Guide in their own locality. Any person who will collect four yearly sub-scriptions to The Guide, new or renewal, at \$1.50, and send \$6.00 in cash to The Guide office, will be entitled to a one and a half bushel sack of "Table Talk" or a one-bushel sack of "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, or if you collect any two-year subscriptions at \$3.00, we will count them the same as two one-year subscriptions at \$1.50. Your subscriptions may be sent in all at one time or at different times.

With the price of potatoes steadily advancing there is no doubt that the demand for this regisand that our small supply will soon be exhausted. If you want some of these potatoes, get your subscriptions in at once.

Address all correspondence to Circulation Department

Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg

Alberta

on of The Guide is conducted efficially for the United Farmers of Atherta by P. P. Woodbridge, Socretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all com-munications for this page should be sent.

OBSERVE U.F.A. SUNDAY, MAY 27 A year ago I issued the first U.F.A. Sunday circular. While we have just made a beginning, I feel we have reason to hope that much good will come from this day. The realization that something is fundamentally wrong with our social institutions is growing stronger every day. People are searching diligently for a People are searching diligently for a philosopher who will guide them in the solution of the problems confronting them. They are saying, "Lo', here is the great leader," or "Lo', there he is." Carl Marx has a host of followers; Henry George perhaps has more. Jesus has great multitudes of followers who believe in Him as the true teacher of individualin Him as the true teacher of individual-ism; but those who believe He is all sufficient to solve all the great problems of a confused and perplexed civilization are few; fortunately this number is growing larger daily. These problems can never be solved by individualism alone. Their solution must be forced by the co-operative strength of mobilization.

I am more firmly convinced than ever that the church will have to take broader responsibilities than it is now doing. responsibilities than it is now doing. Is Christ to develop the individuals and Carl Marx mobilize and lead them? Is Christ to hew the stones and Henry George build them into the finished edifice? The hewer will soon be forgotten, while the builder will be remembered as long as the edifice lasts. If Christ cannot mobilize His forces and build true civilization. His name will be forgotten on the tion, His name will be forgotten on the earth.

Trade is the central influence in human relationships. Man touches his fellowmen more often here than anywhere else, and the touch is more vital than anywhere else. This touch means prosperity and possible happiness, or it means poverty and inevitable misery. Until the problems of trade are solved according to the laws

of Christ, His will cannot maintain on earth, and His great prayer cannot be answered. There is enough Christian material in the earth to do this work, but it is ineffective for want of mobilization leadership and training. tion, leadership and training.

The solution of the economic problems must be spiritual, rather than intellectual. Henry George cannot solve them, neither can Carl Marx. Both may, and will give valuable assistance, but the solution is beyond them. Christ can and must solve

beyond them. Christ can and must solve them, but where are His leaders?

This is the work of the church and the church must take the responsibility for it. The progress of the church lies directly through the solution of these problems, but the church stands perplexed and confused before them. On the solution of the economic problems depends the solution of all others.

Once more I appeal to the churches in

the solution of all others.

Once more I appeal to the churches in Alberta and the United Farmers of Alberta to make the most of U.F.A. Sunday by a co-operative effort to take one step forward in the solution of the great problems of life by the laws of the only hope that comes to us out of an otherwise dark future. To the ministers who have manifested so much interest in our organization and have given me so our organization and have given me so our organization and have given me so many words of encouragement, I want to express my deep appreciation. Some of you, yes, many of you, have seen the vision and have manifested a desire approaching a passion to be a factor in this great work. He who has a vision of a triumphant Christianity and a perfect civilization cannot doubt. Give us what help and encouragement you can

civilization cannot doubt. Give us what help and encouragement you can.

To each of our local unions I would give a message of cheer and hope, and would ask you in some way to observe U.F.A. Sunday, May 27, so as to make some progress toward a higher ideal. Wherever you can so arrange, get a minister of some church, any church, to address you on some subject involving address you on some subject involving the application of Christianity to our social and economic problems. If this cannot be arranged, try to get some capable member of the U.F.A. to address you, or, as a last resort, meet together as a local and discuss these matters and discuss these matters. among yourselves by short addresses or otherwise.—H. W. Wood, president, U.F.A.

PAY \$2.00 FEE CHEERFULLY R. J. Gould, secretary of Coaldale Local, No. 362, reports: I wish to say

that at our annual meeting last December we decided to increase our membership from \$1.00 to \$2.00 and it is being paid as cheerfully as the \$1.00 was formerly. This was before it was considered in general convention. Some of our members are even looking forward to the time when we will have the privilege of \$5.00 mem-bership. Our local has made a forward step in community service this winter. The community activities have been united under the U.F.A. An athletic association joined the U.F.A., paying the \$2.00 membership and receiving the recognition that connection with the U.F.A. would give it. A room is equipped in the basement of the school for recreation purposes. The executive officers of the Athletic Association became an athletic committee of the U.F.A. The Dramatic Society is also now a branch of the U.F.A., its officers also being a committee under the U.F.A. A room of our new consolidated school has been equipped by the U.F.A. as a reading room, step in community service this winter. equipped by the U.F.A. as a reading room, which is of great value. A library has been established in the district and is being increased from time to time. It is placed in the schoolhouse along with the school library and the University Extension library. The principal of the school, who is also secretary of the U.F.A., acts as librarian.

ALL MEMBERS BUT THREE

Vernon Local, No. 300, held a concert, box social and dance in Vernon school-house on March 28 in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The amount raised for this fund was \$110 after all expenses had been paid. The program for the concert was short, but very choice, and those who took in the dance as well certainly had a most enjoyable evening. Everybody was well pleased. The social committee wish to thank one and all for their assistance to thank one and all for their assistance in making it such a successful and happy evening. Another concert and social was held on February 9, at which \$35 was raised to buy lamps, etc., for the schoolhouse. The members are now planning to hold a picnic in July. In the beginning of the year this local made a special effort to get every farmer in the district to join them with the result that there are only them, with the result that there are only three whom they have not been able to enroll. Two of these have expressed their willingness to join and it is hoped that they will do so at a later date. The union voted in favor of sending their secretary to the convention this summer if same is held and also appointed him agent for the hail insurance company. They also decided in favor of renewing their sub-scriptions to The Guide through the secretary.

LADIES' CLUB AFFILIATED

E. W. Langford, secretary, Gough Lake Local, reports: A most successful box social and bazaar was held on March 6 in aid of the Red Cross. The whole in aid of the Red Cross. The whole community appeared to have turned out to support this good cause and much praise and gratification is expressed to the members of the Ladies' Sunshine Club who have affiliated themselves with our local here and worked unceasingly to accomplish their object of making the bazaar "A pride of success." The art of the needle and sacrifice of much time could plainly be seen when the articles could plainly be seen when the articles were sold at such high prices. Mrs. I. D. Taylor and Mrs. F. F. Pottorff supervised the stall in a most able way. It was also noticeable that special pains had been taken to make the boxes reach high water mark as it was difficult for the young man to judge to what extent he should go to make a safe investment, but our very capable auctioneers, Messrs. Palaman and Cooney Allbright, made things very clear in order to get over that matter. A very pleasant time was spent afterwards dancing and everybody seemed delighted at the success of the occasion for such a cause. The total amount realized was \$114. We must say we have a very much better time since the ladies have become members and are such help to get these socials up.

LOCALS CO-OPERATING

C. H. Gibbs, secretary of Griffin Creek Local, reports that the annual meeting of this union was held rather late on account of extremely bad weather, but

there was no lack of interest. The membership roll showed an increase of some twenty members. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Roberts, vice-president, F. W. Heitzel; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Gibbs. The question of wire was taken up and it was decided to co-operate with Bear Lake Local and purchase a carload. A very interesting discussion took place on the shipping of livestock, and as a result Mr. Hefferman was appointed to try and get a carload was appointed to try and get a carload of hogs together as a trial shipment. At a later meeting held March 3, the question of telephone connection with Peace River was discussed and a committee comprising Rev. Mr. Little, Mr. Hefferman and Mr. Eaton were appointed to look after same. At the next meeting the ordering of binder twine will be the chief tenie.

TO USE NOTIFICATION CARDS

R. A. Correll, secretary, Spirit River Local, reports that a meeting was held on March 31. It was moved and carried that the secretary communicate with the firms mentioned by the Central Organization regarding the prices of binder twine, fence wire of all kinds and round cedar fence posts. It was also resolved that the fence posts. It was also resolved that the secretary have suitable post cards printed for notification cards telling of date of meetings and nature of business to be transacted. It was moved, seconded and carried that the municipality be asked to put in wagon scales for use of public at Spirit River station. A petition to be circulated in this local, and other locals asked to do likewise in this immediate district. Messrs. Ducharme, Holden and Bailey were appointed to act as a committee to attend to this. It was resolved that all monthly meetings be held on the last Saturday of each month at eight p.m. for the busy season.

VISITED COLORED BRETHREN

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Local, has forwarded the following report of a social given by the members of Poplar Ridge Local, No. 321: On Friday, March 28, the Poplar Ridge Local held a concert and dance, the object of which was to help their funds for building a U.F.A. hall. The majority of the members are colored, but the several members of Colinton Local who journeyed there had nothing to complain of about the had nothing to complain of about the excellence of the program and the kind treatment meted out to us. The tables were loaded with good things and the address given by the president of the local had enough fire in it to make any slacker, colored or otherwise, line up and join the U.F.A. All went home well pleased with the entertainment and when Poplar Ridge Local again opens its hospitable doors the white people will be well represented.

CHARGE NON-MEMBERS EXTRA

The regular meeting of the Claysmore Local, No. 660, was held on March 28, twenty members being present. The secretary was instructed to fill in the forms re subscriptions and honor roll. The meeting was in favor of the secretaries' convention being held and also of raising the membership for to \$2.00 in raising the membership fee to \$2.00 in 1918. The secretary was instructed to charge a fee of 50 cents to non-members for seed grain and stock certificates; 25 cents to go to the Central Office and 25 cents to the local. He was also intracted to chick the contract to the central central central to the central structed to obtain prices on tamarac fence posts. The members decided to pay the fees of all members who have enlisted. The secretary was instructed to purchase formalin for the members and to get quotations on binder twine.

Donald M. Maxwell, secretary of Twin Lakes Local, No. 635, has handed us the sum of \$300 to be divided between the Patriotic, Belgian Relief and Red Cross Funds. This sum was raised by the union at a box social and dance held

A very successful meeting of the Yeoford Local, No. 693, was held at the home of J. A. Stone on Friday, March 16, when thirteen new members were enrolled. On completion of the business meeting. the evening closed with a supper and

Silver Willow Local, No. 14, was organized at Cadogan on March 10 in the Birkett schoolhouse. The following officers were appointed: President, L. James; vice-president, Geo. Price; secretary-treasurer, C. Birkett. Fifteen members were enrolled at the organization mentions.

THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

In all nature that only is perfect which fits perfectly into God's plan of creation. In unmoral nature that is nearest perfect which fits most perfectly into its environment. In the moral being he is nearest perfection who can shape himself and his environment, or who by the exercise of his imaginative powers can shape himself in spite of his

powers can shape himself in spite of his environment so as to best fit in to the Creator's plan of envolving a superior race "after his own image." The ultimate purpose of life therefore must be the attainment of the highest possible type of character, or the proper ordering of individual life as as to relate itself perfectly to the 80 as to relate itself perfectly to the best interests of the community and of society. The proper regulating of man's relationship to his fellows becomes at once the prime purpose of all training of the young. The altimate goal of all education that is worthy of the name. Educators in the past have not all failed to recognize this basic truth but the past have goally failed to recognize this basic truth but many have failed, and sadly failed, to discern what that relationship of man to his fellows must be in order to fit perfectly into the Creator's plan of

perfecting the race.
Probably the most serious charge that can fairly be laid against the popular conception of what is the real purpose of education or against our schools and our system—and I take this opportunity of laying the charge—is that our schools are especially adapted to train the youth for the middlemen and professional classes; that to send a farmer's son to high school or to university is almost certain to lose him to agricultural pro-duction. In so far as our high schools and colleges win the boys and girls away from productive industry, just as much do they constitute a real impedi-ment to the progress of the evolution of a better citizenship.

We are getting pretty well away from the old ides that the crowding of the memory with a multitude of facts and memory with a multitude of facts and fancies constitutes an education. We have learned that while to be able to say: "The cow gives milk," in five different languages, four of which are either dead or ought to be, may gratify the vanity of a college girl's foolish mother, yet, to have five ideas about the cow and her product which she can express in one language makes a can express in one language makes a more efficient dairy maid. We know now that to know is not sufficient, that we must also know how, and that to know and to know how must be coupled with the purpose to do before education can bring results.

We are learning, slowly it is true, yet we are learning that institutions are not ends in themselves. The farmer is learning that he is not farming for the sake of the wheat which he hopes to raise but for the home, the home en-vironment, the educational facilities and the social advantages which he hopes to purchase with the returns for that wheat. Our teachers, if they have vision, must know they are not carrying on their work for the sake of establishing a record for the school and a reputa-tion for themselves. They must know that the ultimate purpose of their work with the boys and girls is the building of a better manhood and womanhood and with this conception the teacher has the noblest of all occupations, bar-

A Neglected Mental Faculty

A dog can be taught many things, a horse never forgets and an imbecile may have a vast store of knowledge but man's most valuable mental faculty, as well as that which most clearly dis-tinguishes him from the brute is his power of initiative. Yet, I am persuaded that the development of this in-valuable faculty is neglected by our teachers as scarcely another, and I sometimes think it is positively re-strained by our modern school systems.

To have initiative, to have new power to create an idea, to be resourceful, to be able to do what one has not been taught how to do; these are amongst the powers of every well educated per-Some of the most helpless mortals that I have ever known were university men, men with much knowledge,

Part of an address delivered by the Central Secretary before the Teachers' Convention, held in Regina, April 10 to 12, 1917. Additional extracts will appear in this page later.—J.B.M.

possessing vast stores of information and yet so sadly lacking in initiative that they were practically useless to society. A little knowledge coupled with the power of initiative is like the ridow's proverbial cruise or oil—al-ays sufficient for the occasion.
Our modern devotion to order and

uniformity, attaining as it does at times almost to an obsession bids fair to rob Saskatchewan of the well nigh incomparable advantages which her people have had through the pioneering conditions which have obtained for the ditions which have obtained, for the development of the power of initiative in such a manner as should easily maintain a lead for western Canadian minds for generations to come. Order and discipline beyond all doubt have their place and an important place in the training of the child but we should certainly refuse to let our love of order and our inclination to take the easy way of handling children trap us into a system of dead level uniformity which may become one of the most damning influences upon all the best and noblest

aspirations of a child.

Leave something to chance in the playground, give nature some little opportunity to "do her bit." Don't be so awfully shocked if a naughty word is heard once in a while where a group of boys are playing; the boys will hear such in any event and they can't be raised in glass cages. Don't destroy their individuality. Probably their mothers are doing their very best in that direction without your assistance.

WANT TO TAX BACHELORS

Central Secretary :- I did not report our meeting of February 8 on account of the overflow of business on convention week, and have cancelled it.

We held a meeting on February 22 and had a splendid turnout. We have three lady members but the ladies are coming out in good numbers and are taking great interest. Our subject for debate was: "Resolved that an extra tax should be placed on all bachelors." The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

Those present took great interest in the delegate's report of the convention. They seem to be coming closer together. We now have formed a Beef Ring with three quarters signed up.
A. E. SWAYZE, Secy.

Tate Local.

TACKLING TELEPHONE QUESTION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find list of members of the Denzil Grain Growers' Association. I know I have a balance of \$17.00 to pay in to you but we have a car of coal on order due in this week and I want to keep funds to clear the car on arrival. As soon as this is over I will forward on to you the above amount. This local was only or-

ganized last August and we have had successful season. We are tackling the telephone question and are applying for a co-operative elevator and have discussed many public questions at our various meetings, besides having got in carloads of supplies.

When should we arrange about binder twine supplies and can you send me a price list for barb wire!

A. C. ROBINSON, Secy.-Treas.

THEY WERE GOOD BASKETS

Central Secretary:-The following is an account of the basket social and concert held by the Lake City Grain Growers on February 23.

A successful basket social and concert was held in the Lake City school on Friday, the 23rd, under the auspices of the Lake City Grain Growers. The concert given was a success and everyone present enjoyed the program given by many of our local talent.

many of our local talent.

After the concert the baskets were sold. There was keen competition for the prizes given for the three best trimmed baskets. After the judges had decided the winners, it was found that the prizes went as follows: 1st, Miss Alice Hutton; 2nd, Miss Irene Huggings; 3rd, Miss Elsie Rentoul.

The total amount received from the sale of baskets was \$70.50: this sum is

sale of baskets was \$70.50; this sum is to go in aid of the Red Cross Society. The next meeting of the Grain Growers will be on March 16, when an old-fashioned social evening will be held.

The society at present has only ten members but it is hoped that its membership will soon exceed this number. S. J. McMAHON, Secy.

AN ENERGETIC SECRETARY

Please note our new members: A. B. Cheney, Wingard P.O.; E. F. Hardy, A. Hoffer, Henry Fuller, John Reinwald and Jos. Doerr, all of Laird P.O. and John A. Fast, of Rosthern P.O.

Ten dollars are fees enclosed. We have an idea that we are going in the way of membership. From some in the way of membership. 36 to 78 since the first of the year. Orders for binder twine and seed oats with an energetic and persistent canvass of the district by typewritten circular notices of our meetings, similar to one enclosed, seem to have been the effective means. It means a lot of work for yours truly but there is a lot more pleasure and satisfaction in doing extra work and making things go than in doing only what is necessary and having things only half hearted. Our campaign will slow up when the spring work starts, perhaps.

A. BOYNTON. Secy. Carlton Association.

The following is a sample of the notice of meeting sent out by this energetic secretary.—J.B.M.

energetic secretary.—J.B.M.
CARLTON GRAIN GROWERS General meeting, Thursday, March 8,



AT LAST!

LOWER PRICES For GROCERIES

INCREASED RETURNS For EGGS

Market your Eggs thru your Central Office and buy your Groceries the same way. We have just issued the first of a new series of Grocery Price Lists giving wholesale prices as paid by the regular dealers.

Get a copy. See your Local Secretary or write the Central Office for particulars of our Co-operative Marketing of Eggs.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Farmers' Building

Regina



for Hatching

ree

Now is the time to secure your settings of eggs. We can supply them from our famous prize winning stock, pure bred, or bred-to-lay stock in the four popular breeds, viz.: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Red Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.

During the past few weeks The Guide has given away a large number of breeding pens to our readers who have been assisting us by collecting subscriptions. The season is now rather late for securing breeding stock and while we will be able to supply a few more of these pens it will pay you better to secure eggs for hatching at this time of the year.

Our prize winning eggs have been produced from the stock of poultry men who are undisputed leaders in their respective breeds, and have carried off the highest prizes at big international shows. Our pure bred stock is also very desirable and will easily hold its own at most poultry shows. Our bred-to-lay stock is from high trap nest record hens and sired by 220 and 221 egg bred males. For the special purpose of producing eggs in large quantities, this stock will be very valuable. Fill out the coupon below with your name and address, mail it to The Guide office, and we will send you our illustrated poultry folder which explains fully how you may secure our eggs for hatching absolutely free of charge.

Do not delay, as the earlier you secure these eggs the more valuable will your stock be.

COUPON

April 18, 1917.

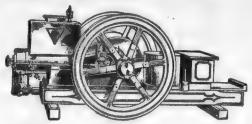
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Please send me your illustrated poultry folder, which will give me particulars and instructions for securing your settings of eggs for hatching.

Post Office

The greatest convenience on the farm"—

that's what farmers who own them say about



Alpha Gas Engines

AND that is what you, too, will say after you have used one and seen how much time and work it saves.

If you want to cut or grind feed, fill a silo, saw wood, or pump water, or if the women folks want to run the cream separator, the churn or a washing machine, the ALPHA is right on hand ready to do the work - and do it more quickly and more cheaply than you can get it done in

The ALPHA is a powerful, smooth-running engine which will develop its full rated horsepower on a minimum amount of either gasoline or kerosene. The sensitive governor prevents any waste of fuel from changes in load.

The ALPHA has no trouble-making batteries, but starts and runs on a reliable low-speed magneto. It is so simple that a boy or a woman can start and operate it, and this simplicity means low upkeep cost and exceptional freedom from repairs.

You need a good gas engine on your farm. Send for our illustrated engine catalogue, which describes the ALPHA in detail and tells why farmers who use it get the most for their money.

Aipha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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For booklet descriptive of the stock, address:

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VANSTONE & ROGERS Fine Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys

We have over 60 registered stalllons on hand now, among them an exceptionally fine lot of Percherons around the ton—a splendid lot of quality Clydesdales—with weight and substance—a few Belgians and one 5-year-old 1,300 lb. Hackney. We have some splendid Clydesdales that we have taken in exchange—proven sure and sires of merit. These are all sound, clean—nearly all licensed by Saskatchewan Government, all are broken to work, and we are selling them cheap. All our heree guaranteed. Ample time to responsible parties. Come up and see what we have.

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CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

25 STALLIONS - - -

FEMALES

I have a choice selection of Ciydes-dale Stallions, all well bred and of outstanding quality. Seven of them have just arrived from Scotland. I have also a Gozen mares that are hard to beat.

These include five newly imported. All are very high class animals. I have Shorthorn Females of all ages of the best breeding, including two heifers newly imported.

A number of Yorkshire Boars and Sows in pig for immediate sale. YORKSHIRES - - - -

John Graham, Carberry, Man., Three Hills, Alta.

1917, 2 p.m. sharp. It is still possible to get your twine order in. A few more orders for seed oats will complete the second car.

What about seed wheat? If you have

what about seed wheat' It you have any to sell bring a sample.
Orders are being made up for gasoline and oils, fencing and machinery.
Prices on some of these changes so quickly that orders must be placed promptly. Are you interested?
Delegates L. F. Kalbfieisch and C. Ross Hardy are expected to report on the work of the annual convention. Give them a full house.

them a full house.

Have you anything to sell, land, atock, feed, machinery, fence posts?
Let us know. Someone may want just what you have.

Remember every farmer is welcome at our meetings. Invite your neighbor. Come early, particularly if you have business with the secretary.

Next regular meeting, March 22, but if necessary to get orders off, meeting may be held 15th also. Can't reach the control of your intime but meeting to keep.

some of you in time by mail; so keep in touch. Must get most of our business finished before seeding.

A. BOYNTON, Secy.

On April 23 I went to the annual entertainment at Norway school house where a box social, program, speeches and dance were held. There was a good attendance. The proceeds amounted to \$10.00 for emergency fund of the central and the balance of \$96.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund. At the next meeting the question of defraying my expenses will be taken up. You will no doubt receive report from the secretary, Mr. Feeley, of Preeceville. J. L. ROOKE.

Director for District No. 10, Togo.

At a meeting held on March 12 the following resolution was passed by Sequin Local:

"Resolved, that this association goes on record as being opposed to the Federal government setting a fixed price for the 1917 wheat crop, unless they also set the price of agricultural implements, farm labor and all other commodities used on the farm."

R. WALLACE. Secy. Creelman Local.

We had a concert and dance here on February 9 for the benefit of the Patriotic, Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds. I am enclosing P.O. order for \$99.00, the amount collected, which we wish you to divide equally among these

THOS. L. HUMPHREY. Secy. Parkbeg Local.

Enclosed please find the sum of \$65.50 the proceeds of a box social recently held by Englewood Local for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross Associa-Please acknowledge by return

J. F. SIMON. Secy. Englewood Local.

The Ladies' Aid, with the help of the Grain Growers gave a concert and held a sale of work here on March 2 in aid of the Red Cross Fund. It was a decided success, as you will see by the enclosed order for \$119.10, which I have

great pleasure in forwarding to you.

H. S. LOXTON.

Secy. Spring Lake Local

Enclosed you will find P.O. order for \$60; \$50 of this was taken in at our basket social and dance on February 23. Please put this to your Patriotic Fund. The \$10 we voted on at our meeting yesterday to be applied to the Fighting Fund.

H. A. ROAN. Secy. Brooking Local.

The following resolution was passed

"That the members of this association favor a fixed price for our wheat (basis No. 1 Northern lake a fair profit, providing that the produ-cers are protected from exploitation of manufacturers and others who prey on the farmer, also that some arrangement be made in co-operation with the government of Canada where a farmer can sell at local elevator less freight rates to lake front."

FRED. W. KAY, Secretary Gledhow Local.

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. 'Canada's greatest live stock market's covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sid. ings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited, Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept,

Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited

HOLSTEIN COWS EXCEL ALL OTHERS

Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Oheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veel, When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteine make a large amount of good beef.

W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Hoistein-Freisian Association, St. George, Out.

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Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 352, Winnipeg





for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one, Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness, Spend one dollar for a bottle.

SPAVIN CURE

It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 85 years of success have proved its value.

have proved its value.

Mellear Crivea, Marengo, Sask.,
wrote last February—"I have
used your Spavin Cure for
many years and thus far have
never known it to fail."
Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at
any druggist's. Price \$1. a
bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. "A
Treatise on the Horse",
free at druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendali Co. Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Weater. 10,000 \$1.00 bettles to hersemen whe give the Wender a trial. Guarantee for inflammation of Lump. Bowels, Kidners, Jivets. Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, seding, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingsten, Out.



Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sofe quickly as it is a positive and septic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does

and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage of the move the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic finiment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains Bruises, stoop pain and infiammation. Price \$5.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lymans Bidg., Montreal, Cas. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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Spread seeding and harvest over a longer period. Flax market prices high. Market experts predict highs. Flax not hard on land, and when our Premost Flax is sown, you can seed it on your cleanest land and feel salt from weeds. Write for sample of the best let of Premost Flax we have even house.

HARRIS MOFAYDEN COMPANY, WINNIPES

Palmer's Summer Packs

THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy, comfortable and waterproof. Made from selected Skowhegan leather with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.

Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers — all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

Get a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited

Fredericton, N. B., Canada

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

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T the Eastern Ganadian Tractor Demonstration November 1916 more than half the engines ran on kerosene. You can probably use kerosene in your tractor, and if so, you will save $33\frac{1}{5}\%$ to 50% in fuel cost; and 500 prairie tank stations (there is one near you) can supply you with whatever fuel you require. Be sure to get SIL-VERSTARKEROSENE, ROYALITE GOAL OIL or PREMIER GASOLINE

Imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallion Sale

Stallions of both breeds, ready for service. All imported, all bred in the purple.

F. Schroeder & Son, Midnapore, Alta. Farm 10 miles South of Calgary.



Buy The Best Plow Shares

All shares guaranteed. They are made of the best crucible steel. Prices subject to change without notice. If money is sent in good faith goods will be

Give number and letters stamped on share and name

Price List

12 In. Shares .. \$2.45 15-16 In. Shares 2.90

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Write for our List of Bonds

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and all statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act on in purchase and valuation of securities.

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SAVE your Money, SECURE your Future and SERVE the Country.

Interest allowed at current rate on Savings Deposits at all Branches.

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Managing Directs	230					E. F. HEBDEN
General Manager						D. G. MAGAROW
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at best ourrent rates

Special attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers Apply at the nearest Branch fer information as to Livestock Advances

HAIL INSURANCE

Last year's experience should convince farmers of all districts of the necessity of carrying company insurance.

Investigate our record for satisfactory treatment of Loss Claims. SEE OUR AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION, OR WRITE OUR OFFICE

British Crown Assurance Corp. Ltd.

Of London and Glasgow

REGINA, Canada Life Bidg.

CALGARY, Beveridge Bidg.

MANITOBA FARM LOANS BOARD

The new Manitoba Farm Loans Board was appointed at a meeting of the cabinet council on April 10. It consists of the following: Chief Commissioner, Lachlan McNeil; secretary, A. R. Tomlinson; member representing the Union of Rural Municipalities, Mayor MacDonald, of Dauphin; member representing the Grain Growers, J. S. Wood, Oakville, and two members representing the government, their names being Fred C. Hamilton, real estate broker, and Geo. Anderson, formerly of the C. P.R. Land Department. The board will

P.R. Land Department. The board will have permanent offices in Winnipeg.

Commissioner MacNeill is an old Bruce County, Ontario, boy, and farmed for some time in his native county. He came to Manitoba in 1900. For the next five years he was inspector in the C.P.



COMMISSIONER LACHLAN MacNEILL -Courtesy, International Press, Ltd.

R. Land Department, and has served as inspector of the investment department of Osler, Hammond & Nanton since 1914. He has been in charge of the investment and valuations department of this firm. His appointment to his new position was received on April 1.

Ontario wool will be properly graded and prepared for market this year. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has made arrangements to utilize the entire poultry department of the Guelph Winter Fair Building for this purpose. The wool will be shipped to Guelph from all parts of the province between May 15 and June 10. It will be properly stored and expert graders from the Dostored and expert graders from the Do-minion Livestock Branch will do the sorting and grading. Fifty per cent. of the wool's estimated value will be ad-vanced on receipt of shipment and the balance when the wool is sold. Guelph will be the mecca for wool buyers from all parts of the country this season.

RURAL BANKING CREDITS

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the articles on rural banking credits by Vere Brown, Supt. of the Bank of Commerce, which were pub-lished in The Guide some little time ago. These articles have now be brought out in pamphlet form and a copy will be sent to any person requesting it, on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay the postage. Address The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Alberta and Saskatchewan have millions of tons of lignite coal in the process of formation. This can be used if burnt immediately on being mined, but rapidly deteriorates if left exposed. Canadian scientists have been studying out a method of doing in a few days what nature would require thousands of years to do. The lignite has been carbonized and when pressed into briquettes will, it is hoped, burn as well as anthracite. The government is to be anthracite. The government is to be asked for a vote of \$200,000 toward the erection of a small plant to manufac-ture these briquettes and demonstrate the practicability of the process.

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RIPPING AND PRESSING

First of all assure yourself the old garment of the grown up person is worth while making over, and that you have ample goods to complete your operations. Take, for instance, a skirt, which is of medium weight woollen material. It may be navy or some other dark shade and you figure on making a dark shade and you figure on making a nice warm middy dress for your little girl attending school. Examine well both sides of your material and decide whether it will be better turned, or will remain right side out. Rip carefully with a knife or small scissors, where it is necessary, but do not waste time on seams running down the skirt, which have only a narrow turning; cut these close to the seam. Have a skirt ironing board handy, or a table will do and with a small hand whisk brush all the threads off; the stubborn threads remove with the small blade of a knife. Sometimes a person decides to wash the move with the small blade of a knife. Sometimes a person decides to wash the gores when at this stage. This would be just as satisfactory as sponging the spots, provided you had lots of soft water and any good soap you wash the household flannels with. Should this without he received to for elevation. method be resorted to for cleaning, very great care should be taken when hang-ing on the line, so that each piece is folded in the middle of the gore on the straight grain across the goods. When nearly dry remove from the line, bring indoors and sprinkle with a little soft water. Roll each piece up tight so as to get all pieces to a uniform dampness. When ready for ironing you have now the most important part of your task before you, namely to iron flat and straight with the straight grain and on the side which will be underneath when next made up. Do not on any account stretch a bias gore when ironing, or else you will spoil your work. As each piece is ironed, pin flat on a door, or a wall, to thoroughly dry (widest end of gore up) with a pin in the centre and one at each corner. Then your material is ready for the pattern of the little middy dress. Be sure and use the front gore or most used part in the pleated When ready for ironing you have now gore or most used part in the pleated portion of the skirt, reserving the least worn bit for front and back of middy

To sponge dark woollen goods with ammonia: Brush thoroughly to remove all dust and fluff which gathers, when being worn, underneath edges and inside of hems. Lay out on a table or, preferably, a skirt board, then proceed to sponge with six parts of water to one of ammonia, or less ammonia will do if it is very strong. Give the dirty spots an extra rub. Hang on a line and then iron with a clean damp linen rag spread over the goods if the material has dried

rough looking.

Be careful at all times not to stretch when ironing. This is the important trouble to guard against. Having had a practical experience in teaching dress-making for many years, I found it was necessary to caution my assistants in this matter when showing them how to this matter when showing them how to

Mrs. J. C.

MAKING OVER

I have chosen this subject as it is one I really like, when I have time and something worth while to make over. something worth while to make over. It is such a joy to see the little ones nicely dressed in something that has cost nothing but a little time and trouble. Why only this year I saved at least eleven dollars on coats. There was nothing cheaper than five dollars and a half among the ones suitable for children the erg of mine, and those I children the age of mine, and those I expect would be poor in quality, and now my boy and girl have good ones which should last at least two years. So you see it is worth while.

First of all you must unpick carefully, taking out all loose threads, but have your pattern chosen, for sometimes it is possible to use parts without having to unpick, such as the front of a coat. It is a great saving of time not to have to make buttonholes, or face the inside. Then the bottom of a skirt or coat may not have to be all un-

Next comes the washing of all soiled

materials, such as men's trousers or old skirts. They should be thoroughly cleaned before being made up. I wash in good scapy water into which I have put a little lye, it brings out the dirt and grease spots so well. Sometimes you have a garment which is very little soiled and which would not look so well for being washed. Clean carefully all spots with a little gasoline into which a small quantity of water has been put, to prevent the ring which is sometimes formed in using gasoline alone. Sometimes it is best to sponge with cold tea, or even with a little scap and water, care being taken to sponge and water, care being taken to sponge all soap out. It is best to iron your ma-terial when it is a little damp and before it has had time to quite dry. If it is a delicate shade or material, place a soft cloth between the iron and the stuff.

Now for cutting out. How you have to plan sometimes! Be sure you have a good pattern so that you do not waste any material, and be sure to look carefully, not to use places too thin. You can generally get a nice pair of bloomer knickers for a small boy out of the tops of a man's cast-off trousers. Bloomer knickers and a sort of Russian smock with a belt are easily managed for the small boy. Be careful in making up to press all seams well, it makes such a difference to the look of a garment and a wee bit of embroidery on the wee girl's dress or the boy's serge smock makes such a difference to the look of it.

Sometimes you may have a difficulty in making your pattern fit into your stuff, like the tweed coat I made this winter. It was a big ulster, with huge pockets, and when unpicked the pieces were so narrow and the pockets prewere so narrow and the pockets prevented me getting one long piece. However it struck me some coats worn by men sometimes had a sort of yoke. After that the thing was cut out in no time, as I made a pointed yoke back and front, and the small boy is so proud of his coat because it is like a real shooting one. It is not often worth while make one. It is not often worth while making over cotton goods, they are generally too thin to be much use, but sometimes a cotton dress may have shrunk or been grown out of and will make a nice little frock for baby sister. Children's cotton hats, too, are easily

made, with four triangular pieces and a circular brim, being careful to finish off nicely with band around, a button on top and a nicely stitched brim. I wonder if flour sacks come under this head? They are certainly makeovers. I wash and boil carefully, being sure to get out all the lettering. Then I sort to get about the same texture, and dye some pretty shade of blue or green
I found nicest. An eau-de-nile green
I got was very pretty. Iron and cut
out, and it is on these little dresses, etc. that a little embroidery in satin or featherstitch makes all the difference, on the collar, cuffs or band, the silks being a little coarse, in a darker, lighter or prettily contrasting shade. Now you have a garment that looks almost like linen and certainly does not suggest a

flour sack.

Just now when the subject of "Thrift" is so much talked and written about, we ought to show our thrift by making use of all we can, and if we are no good at it ourselves and have something which could be well used, give it away or send to some depot where these things can be converted into garments for our poorer brothers. GLEVUM.

DRESSING THE BOY

You ask for information for making over clothing for children. I presume you refer to boys' clothes made from fathers' worn-out garments. First rip the clothes and brush each piece thoroughly. This removes threads as well as dust. If there are grease spots on cloth run a white thread around each one, giving those places particular attention when washing. Put through two hot suds, adding washing powder or ammonia if using hard water. Rinse thoroughly, hang out to dry. Bring in and lay each piece on ironing blanket right side up. Wring out a



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clean cloth, lay over each piece and smooth with hot iron, pressing till cloth is dry. I always turn cloth when making little coats and pants. I find the "Norfolk" Jacket cuts out well, as plaits cover seams running lengthwise, if carefully planned. The belt also covers seams at waistline. If your little suit turns out as well as mine you will be proud of your work. And your friends will not know it from new cloth. A great deal depends on carecloth. A great deal depends on careful washing and pressing of your cloth.

CUTTING DOWN AND SEWING UP

My problem has been how to keep a large family clothed on a small amount large family clothed on a small amount of money, at least that is one of them. I use the clothes until they are only fit for the rag bag and never waste any. All the stockings for the smaller members are made from the legs of the grown-up stockings. Cotton and all thin ones I cut off at the top of the foot suit the hottom of the legs up till foot, split the bottom of the leg up till one portion is long enough to reach to the end of the toes and cut the other portion off right length for the heel. Sew up the bottom of the heel. Then cut soles right length and sew in, and yo have almost as good as new.

The backs of men's overalls make pants for small boys. Woollen stockings can be footed with fingering yarn, and if the legs are good the stockings are good as new, sometimes better. Men's sweaters can be cut down and made into warm ones for the children, better than one could buy for a couple of dollars. I make bloomers for small girls out of men's worn-out fleece lined drawers, put a hem on the bottom of the leg, run elastic in and they are warmer than petticoats. The bottoms of men's undershirts make good petticoats, too.

I make moccasins for baby out of duck or cottonade, with old stockings or a bit of fiannel for lining and if they are old enough to walk put a leather sole on, made from the back of an old mitt or gauntlet cuff. If one has a few small pieces of print or gingham, say half or three-fourths of a yard, one can make nice little dresses of the two combined for a small child. I have even made Sunday dresses out of old things, that looked as good as new. One dress I made for a ten-year-old girl from an old white pique skirt. I dyed it a nice shade of blue and trimmed it with some print that I had, white with blue spots, and some of the neighbors were looking in the catalog to see which dress I had

FARMERESS.

A CHEAP CUT TO NEW CLOTHES Goods differing in weight, color and texture need different ways of preparing for cutting. Most old clothes need to be carefully washed and pressed. to be carefully washed and pressed. Some are improved by dyeing. Heavy overcoats and other men's clothing can be cleaned dry, unless very dirty and spotted, or having need to be cleaned because of some disease. They are too heavy and hard to handle without taking all to pieces. When ripped, all the parts that are not needed for the new garments, like pockets or worn places, can be cut away and burned, thus saving cleaning and brushing. If the garment is worn along the seams like heavy goods is when a little old, it is best to cut as close to seam as possible, so as cut as close to seam as possible, so as to save time ripping. Another way to get heavy garments ripped or in pieces is to take a firm hold on each side of seam and giving a short, quick jerk; the threads will break, thus ripping seams much faster than by seissors or knife. Now, when you have the cloth in small pieces they can be brushed well on both sides. If more is to be desired in cleanliness, then get a stiff brush, dip it in hot soapy water and go all over the cloth on both sides. Any spots must be treated according to the kind they are. Some need to be cleaned by benzine or gasoline, but as these are dangerous to use, it would be best to try and cut the spots out when goods are cut out if possible.

Goods like cashmere, panama, serge,

etc., are always improved for making over into new clothes (unless it hap-pens that the garment has hardly been worn and is almost new) by washing, pressing, and sometimes dyeing. No washing is so easy as this kind of washing. All that are needed are two tubs of clean soft water. Make one

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suday with scap. Never rub scap on these goods. Hot scapy water can be used for white, cream or other pale-colored goods. Cold or tepid water is best for bright colors as some materials fade when washed. Wash light colors first, then darker materials, if you are washing more than one kind of goods. Most of these materials can be turned when made over, using what was the wrong side for the outside. Rinse in other tub of clean water. If you wish to dye the material, follow carefully the directions on each dye package. Be careful to use the dye for woollen when the material is woollen, and the dye for cotton goods when your goods are cotton. Each package is specified whether it is woollen or cotton.

it is woollen or cotton.

When goods are washed they can either be dried indoors or outside. If hung outdoors they should not be left out long in the hot sun or high wind. Some loosely woven goods whip out easily in the wind. While the goods are damp they can be pressed. Care has to be taken that the irons are not too hot, and it is necessary for the goods to be damp. The goods should be ironed on the side that is to be considered the under side or wrong side when made up. Another way to press goods is to use a cheesecloth. Wring cheesecloth out of water and lay it on the material on right side, and iron with as hot an iron as will work nicely. When cheesecloth is all dry, wet it again and lay on another place on goods. Serge looks best when ironed this way. Goods pressed this way should always be pressed on the right side. After the pressing is done, unless pieces are too large, they can be pinned together with a pin and pinned to a curtain.

It is best not to fold pieces any more

It is best not to fold pieces any more than is necessary. Cotton goods do not need such particular care to prepare them for making over, for they are washed with any kind of washing, but few people ever make over cotton goods, for they generally wear out in a different way.

The next step is to choose a style to suit your amount of goods and get a good pattern and make as if you had the best new goods to work with. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well and it certainly pays in this line of work, for when you are done you are apt to hear someone say that they never would have known the dress or suit was made of an old garment.

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than any other Farm Paper in the West

Measured by the amount of Poultry Classified Advertising placed in Western Farm Papers, The Guide is "first choice" as an advertising medium among the poultry breeders of Western Canada. Here are the

Count Lines of Poultry Classified Advertising carried in three

months ending March 81, 1917

The Guide's lead over its two nearest competitors was equal to 35 per

This strong lead has been established by The Guide in the face of competition by much older established papers, and points irresistibly to the conclusion that The Guide produces the best results for poultry

breeders. If further proof were necessary the scores of letters from satisfied advertisers received by The Guide would furnish it.

– Here are a few :-

"Please do not put the advt. in again, nor change the wording of it, as I already have 13 orders and more still coming in it seems, and I have no more turkeys for sale. It is certainly a good farmers' paper, and I shall know what paper to advertise in when I have any poultry for sale."—Mrs. G. W. Farrell, Court, Sask. March 27, 1917.

"I wish to ask you to take out the ad. in The Guide for cockerels, as I have no more for sale. The orders are so heavy, am sold out and cannot supply any more."—Mrs. Jno. McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. March, 1917.

"I am sending in my eggs ad. today. Have had good results from ad. for cockerels and am sold out of same."—W. G. Rex, Holland, Man. March 27, 1917.

figures for the three months ended March 31, 1917:

cent. and 221 per cent, respectively.

Canada's best strains of high class land and waterfowl, winning over 1000 prises at Canada's hows last three seasons, including "Canadian National" and "Ontario." Choice hatching eggs in following breeds Silver and Golden Wyandottes, \$3.00 to \$5.00 setting; bred-to-lay S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 setting, \$7.00 hundred; Harsbburger's wonder-laying 280 egg strain Indian Runner ducks, \$2.00; Rouen ducks, \$3.00; Chinese geese, \$5.00; Mammoth Bronse turkeys, \$6.00 setting. Choice Yorkshire hogs, from champion stock. Siberian hares, the wonderful new fur-bearing animal, blacks and silver greys. Free catalog. Keep this advertisement. Address Poultry Department. Order now.

EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS. FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 12th

BRADWELL'S RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH combs, winners at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regins. Eggs. \$3.00 per setting of 15, \$12.00 per 100. Send for free mating list. T. Bradwell, Markinch, Sask.

VALUE—PURE HRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin's Dorous record laying strain, special pen from 2 year old hens and imported cockerels, \$3.00 l5; other pens, \$1.75 l5, \$9.00 per 100. A. F. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 11tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PURE bred-to-lay strains. Buff Orpingtons, B. Plymouth Rocks, W. Wyandottes, \$1.75 per 15. Australian 8 C. W. Leghorns (Fletcher Bradley strain), \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alberta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM TWO SPLENdidly mated pens, \$2.50 per fifteen. We won Silver cup, Provincial Fair, Saskatoon, 1917, for best pen, pair dressed chickens, dozen eggs, any one breed. Mrs. Jos. Davis, Spy Hill, Sask.

EGGS — McARTHUR'S CHAMPION BUFF Orpingtons, five dollars for fifteen. If from any cause the hatch is not satisfactory, duplicate order two and one half dollars. Price list on request. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

EGGS—BARRED ROCKS (HAWKINS STRAIN) and White Wyandottes (Martin strain). A limited number of settings from our two best pens of each breed at \$3.00 per setting; 2 settings \$5.00. Beautiful birds. Order early. Regal Farm Poultry Yards, Box 1305, Winnipeg.

BARRED ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, excellent matings, from exhibition birds, 15 eggs \$2, three settings \$5. Red raspberry bushes, \$5 per hundred. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask.

MRS. W. ABRAHAM, MOOSE CREEK POULtry Farm, Carlyle, Saak. Eggs for hatching from high class vigorous bred-to-lay stock in Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S C. Brown Leghorns, \$2 per 15 aggs, \$10 per 100. A 75%, hatch guaranteed.

BGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottee and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION BRED-FO-LAY Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain, Exhibition Matings, \$3.00 setting, Utility, \$1.25 setting, \$7.00 hundred. J. W. Baker, Bechard, Bask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB) SETting eggs from beautiful dark red fowl and heavy winter layers, \$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 50; \$10.00 for 100; also some at \$5.00 for 15. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SPECIAL PEN, THREE dollars per setting; two for five. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Good value and prompt attention given. W. A. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRAP.
nested and bred in line for 15 years. Eggs,
\$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Box 15,
Steinbach, Man.

EXHIBITION SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGtons. Eggs for hatching at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. From prise winners at Moose Jaw, Regina and elsewhere. H. Kinread, Box 1300, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE BIRDS, Brandon, Regina shows, \$3.00 per 30 eggs. Bronse turkey eggs, \$3.00 for 15 eggs. Fifteen years breeding in the west: Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

SPECKLED SUSSEX AND ROSE COME Rhode Island Reds of the best laying strains. Sussex eggs. \$2.50 per 15; Reds, \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Smith, Hespeler, Ont.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—TWO EXCELLENT pens, trapnest strain. Extra fine birds and possesse unusual heavy laying qualities. Eggs, \$2.00 per fifteen. Arthur Hersberger, Milden, Rask.

BALMOSSIE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, pen headed by roosters from hens with over 200 egg records. 12 eggs \$2, utility eggs \$1 for 12. All well barred, heavy, vigorous strains. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; bred from prise winning stock; good laying strain. Mrs. A.E. White, Nanton, Alta.

WILLIS' WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH CLASS exhibition-utility birds. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. W. H. G. Willis, Box 65, Lloydminster, Sask.

LOOK—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B"
Barred Rook eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Tressbank, Man. Fifteen, \$3.00; thirty, \$5.00.
Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY WINTER laying Barred Rooks, setting of 15 \$1.50, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—BARron's laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen, \$4.00 fifty, \$7.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 14-6

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Prompt attention. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 14-8.

McOPA FARM—EGGS FOR SETTING FROM all winter laying Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 15, \$5 for 45. W. B. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—13 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds: A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 50 cents each. Strawberry and raspberry plants for saie. Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Boweman River, Man. 14-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—PURE BRED of first quality, good layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting and upwards. Mating list on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—TWENTY CHOICE PURE BRED Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each; some extra choice, \$5.00. Mrs. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS (YOUNG'S strain). Eggs from winners at Saskatoon, \$3 and \$5 per 15. W. E. Seller, Strassburg, Sask.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPLENDID winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man.

WIMER'S BEAUTIES, LIGHT BRAHMAS. For sale, 15 eggs, \$2.25; 30 eggs, \$4.25; 100 eggs, \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask.

H. J. STEVENSON, BOISSEVAIN, MAN., HAS S. C. White Leghorn batching eggs, \$3.00 and \$1.50; slso S. C. Buff Orpington at \$1.50 for 15.

YOU WANT BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—THEN why not get the best at \$1.50 for 15. \$8.00 per 100, from Robt. Woodcook, Minnedoes, 14.7

EXHIBITION RHODE ISLAND REDS. ROSE Comb. Eggs, \$3.50 and \$2.50 setting. Frank Haigh, 444 Ominica East, Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-

Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results—Send in your Ad. today and Watch the Orders Flow.

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

- PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM good winter layers and prise winning stock, \$2.00 per 15, \$10.09 per 100. Birds unrelated, wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sask.
- EGGS—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$3.00 per hundred, carriage paid. Lawrence Crabb, Borden, Sask.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GUARANTEED pure bred, rose comb, good laying quality, free range stock, \$2.50 per 30. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM CHOICE bred-to-lay stock, Guild famous Utility and Beauty strains, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 45, Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask. 16-3
- PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LARGE vigorous stook, \$2.00 per 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, \$2.00 for 11. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta.
- PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM imported stock, the blue ringlet kind, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen, \$3.50 for thirty. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man.
- HAVE MATED 100 S. C. PURE BRED BUFF Orpingtons with imported bred-to-lay birds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$8.00 per 100. S. Stockdale, Medora, Man.
- SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, winter laying strain, 15 for \$1.00. Young Toulouse goose, \$6.00. Mrs. James Mayhew, Wawaness, Man.
- PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM choice stock, mated with splendid males, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.50 per 100. John Knott, Box 87, Bredenbury, Sask. 16-3
- BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S.C. BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mammoth Bronse turkey eggs, \$2.00 per 10. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson, Rounthwaite, Man.
- PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH. EGGS, \$1.50 for 10. Bronse turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 10. Eggs postpaid. Howard Duckering, Streamstown, Alta.
- RHODE ISLAND REDS—SINGLE COMB Exclusively for 12 years, choice matings, setting \$2.00, 3 settings \$5.00. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 14-3
- FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.50 per setting or \$6.00 per 100 eggs. McLaughlin Bros., Manville, Alta. 13-4
- FREE RANGE PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.50, prepaid, 100 for \$6.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 13-6
- ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$1.50 for 13; 50, \$3.25. Wellington Hardy Estate, Roland, Man. 13-4
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING, \$\`00 per hundred, \$1.50 per fifteen. Brook, Delke, Sask.
- BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bruce Fraser, Glenors, Man. 14-4
- PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-9
- FOR SALE—SETTINGS OF TURKEY EGGS, Mammoth Bronse, 10 for \$3.00. David Smith, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man.
- WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 14-8
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 14-6
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.35 per setting. E. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask.
- EGGS PURE BARRED ROCKS, CHOICE birds, \$1.25 for 15; \$3.50 for 50; \$8.50 per 12 dozen. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 15-3
- R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM selected birds, \$1.50 a setting. Mrs. R. B. McMorine, Assinibois, Sask. 15-2
- MY REGAL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES, winners at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. A. Magel, Strassburg, Sask. 15-2
- CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ROCKS—EGGS for hatching, \$1.50 per 15: \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. R. G. Anderson, Dugald, Man. 15-4
- BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD winter laying, farm run stock, \$1.75 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, PURE BRED, good swinter layers, \$1.50 per 15. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask.
- TOM BARRON 283 EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Buff Orpingtons. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 16-5
- WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BRED-TOlay (Martin's regal) strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. J. G. Lewthwaite, Redvers, Sask. 16-2
- BARRED ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN, only \$2.00 for 15; \$10 per 100. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 16-4
- RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 per 30, \$7.00 per 100, Mrs. C. W. Deer, Box 205, Canora, Sask. 16-6
- PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. \$1.00 per 15. J. R. Smart, 38 26th St. East, Prince Albert, Sask.
- 8. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, GUILD'S FAMOUS laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. \$4.00 for 45. Empire Poultry Farm, Assiniboia. Sask. 16-3
- PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$6,00 per 100. A. Murray, Graysville, Man. 16-3
- LEGHORNS—CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST on request. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alts. 12-6

- BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD winter laying stock, per setting, \$2.00. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man.
- SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from heavy laying M.A.C. stock, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 16-2
- PURE BARRED BOCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask. 16-3
- EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PUREBRED Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. L. Hoffmann, Grandview, Man, 16-4
- EGGS FROM THE FINEST FLOCK OF BUFF Wyandottes in Canada, \$3.00 per 15: W. Fyfe, North Battleford, Sask. 16-3
- SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00 per setting of 15. R. Barclay, Kennedy, Sask. 16-2
- SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY
 Order. They are payable everywhere.
- BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 16-2
- WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, 80 EGGS \$5.00. James Cairns, Campbellford, Ont. 18-4
- PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. J. L. Durie, Airdrie, Alta. 14-8
- BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$2.50 PER 15; \$4.00, 30; \$12.00, 100. Alexander, Haultain, Sask.

DOGS

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM registered parents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

- BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixed about half and half, best quality procurable, well cleaned and sacked in 50 lb, and 100 lb, bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists; it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track; shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton, Alts.
- O.A.C. NO. 72 OATS—PURE, CLEAN, ALBERTA grown seed, 95 to 100% germination. In lots of 10 bushels or over, 90 cents f.o.b. Jenner, Alta., sacks included. H. O. Klinck, Redeliff, Alta.
- TIMOTHY OR WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on new clean land, entirely free of obnoxious seeds, fully matured, \$8.25 per hundred, bags included. Remit to Merchante Bank. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man.
- SEED GRAINS AND GRASSES—FIELD selected, purity and germination guaranteed. Car lots a specialty. Mooney Seed Co., Regins, Saak.
- TIMOTHY SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 2, clean enough for No. 1, but slightly hulled, \$8.00 per cwt. Wm. W. Gould, Portage la Prairie, Man.
- SEGER OATS, 75 CENTS PER BUSHEL, NET.
 Gold Coin potatoes. \$1.60 per bushel. Best
 hill selection, 8 years. Harold Orohard, Miami,
 Man.
- ABOUT 1000 BUSHELS NO. 2 NORTHERN Marquis wheat, government test 95 per cent. in 6 days, price \$1.90 per bushel, f.o.b, Cayley. Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alberta. 15-2
- SPELTZ, BUSHEL, \$1.25. POTATOES—WEE McGregor, Table Talk, Maggie Murphy, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Manitoba.
- WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, \$3.00 per hundred. Good heavy seed in strong sacks, free from noxious weed seeds. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask.
- LET US BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request.
- WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. John Mo-Laughlin, Carlevale, Sask 15-5
- TIMOTHY AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale. Simon Downle and Sons, Carstairs, Alts.
- CLEAN NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY SEED, eight dollars per hundred, bagged. J. E. Eastabrook, Swan River, Man 10-8
- WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. E. J. Coade, Carievale, Sask.
- WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 634 AND 8 cents per pound; bags 35 cents. First prise in sheaf. F. J. Scully, Cutknife, Sask. 14-4

 FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY—WEST-ern type grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Sutherland Clark, Pontiez, Sask.
- Clark, Pontiex, Sack. 14-4
 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE
 old reliable stand. Write for price and sample.
 Larges Strang Baldur, Mar.
- James Strang, Baldur, Man. 14tf
 SPELTZ—GROWN FROM McKENZIE'S SEED,
 400 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel, bags 25 cents
 extra. Guy Payton, Earl Grey, Sask. 15-3
- FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS AND Timothy seed, 8 cents per lb., bagged. H. V. Hooper, Holland, Man. 16-3
- RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 7 CENTS PER ib., bags free. W. H. Busby, Box 2786, Reston, Man. 16-3
- BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

- O.A.C. 21 BARLEY; PRELUDE WHEAT. JAS. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 11ti
- BROME SEED, 12 CENTS PER LB., CASH or C.O.D. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 18-6
- BROME GRASS SEED—COMPLETELY SOLD out. Robt. Greenley, Coulter, Man.

POTATORS

- EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—QUALITY and purity guaranteed, per bushel \$2.00, f.o.b. Paswegin, Sask. Fred Atkinson, Paswegin, Sask.
- JERSEY ROYAL POTATOES FOR SALE—A very shallow eyed white potato, \$1.50 a bushel hage tree Tom Clark. Willows. Sask 14-8
- SEED POTATOES—WEE McGREGORS, PURE seed, five hundred bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, bags extra. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man.
- SEED POTATOES—EARLY BOVEE, \$1.56 PER bushel, bags free. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask.
- SEED POTATOES—EARLY OHIO AND EARLY Snyder, \$2.00; Carman No. 1, \$1.50 bushel. Macdonald, Man. Jas. Glennie.

NURSERY STOCK

GIANT RHUBARB PLANTS, \$1.25 PER DOZEN, postpaid. Frank Vrabec, Box 45, Birmingham, Sask. 15-2

FARM LANDS

- OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER, WINNIPEG, have for sale a few exceptionally cheap parcels which can be purchased on favorable terms with a small cash payment 1/4 section, 9 miles from Melita, 120 acres have been cultivated, \$10.00 per acre. 1/4 section, 3 ½ miles from Greenway, Manitoba, 90 acres have been cultivated, \$15.00 per acre. 1/4 section, 4 miles from Ochre River, Manitoba, 60 acres have been cultivated, \$10.00 per acre. 1/4 section, 2 miles from Webster, Saskatohewan, 155 acres have been cultivated, \$11.00 per acre. 2/46 acres, one mile from Rosser, 15 miles from Winnipeg, all has been cultivated, large buildings, \$33.00 per acre. 1/5-2
- OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. grant lands. Title to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteeds and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best lands left in United States. Now latte the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid one dollar Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610. Fortland, Oregon
- FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
- FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEments; genuine bargains; our catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg.
- FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR DUGALD, Manitoba, or trade for horses, cattle or sheep. Write or enquire. Hy. Dielschneider, Winnipeg, R.R. No. 3.
- WANTED—TO HEAR FROM IOWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 16-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

- LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
- FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in yards or gardens; start now; illustrated booklet sent free, Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

PARM MACHINERY

- roe sale—60 H.P. HART PARE TRACTOR, used only to plow 1000 scree and threshed two falls, in perfect condition. Also 6 Cockshutt breaker and stubble bottoms, 1 land packet. Located at Estevan, Sask. Total cost 33700. Lessed my farm and will sell all for \$1800; half cash, balance next December. F. C. Hayward, Vinton, Iows.
- FOR SALE—ONE CASE SATTLEY ENGINE plow, six furrow, four breaker bottoms, all in good shape. A snap at \$250.00 cash. Reason for selling too small. Apply to Alex. C. Mac-Gregor, Box 88, Saltooats, Sask.
- FOR SALE—"BIG FOUR" ENGINE OF LATEST type, equipped for gasoline and kerosene, in first class shape, will sell for \$1600. A bargain for anyone needing a medium size gas tractor. G. M. Robins, Box 28, Sovereign, Seek.

- FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL; 26-60 Gaar-Scott separator; eight bottom John Deere gang; steel tank. For particulars apply Box 37, Churchbridge, Saak.
- FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE or 5 furrow engine gang, Bradley hay press. Frank Orchard & Son, Deerwood, Man. 16-2
- INTERNATIONAL TWENTY TRACTOR, P. & O. stubble plow, going very cheap. Write for particulars. E. Pfrimmer, Myrtle, Man. 15-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

- BONNAB, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINson, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C; W.
 H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W.
 Robinson, LL.B. Soliciters to The Grain
 Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies.
 Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway
 Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone
 Garry 4783.
- PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICitors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.
- PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON
 H. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building,
 Toronto. Valuable booklets free.
- TURNBULL & GOETZ, BARRISTERS, SOLICItors, etc., 713-714 McCallum-Hill Building, Regins, Sask. 5tf
- RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICItor, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-13

WE WANT GOOD LIVE

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS
For strong old line Company, also FIRE
AGENTS. Make application to—
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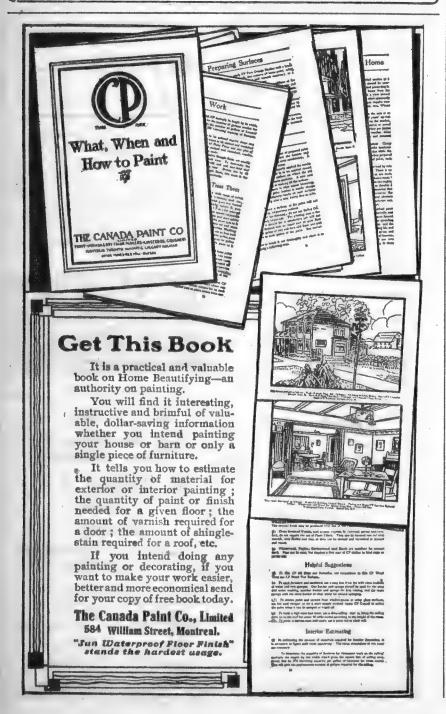
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Self-Expression in Decoration

Importance of a Consistent Treatment of every Decorative Scheme

The secret of successful house decoration is to have something to express, and then to find out how to express it. Most people really do have something to express, but they are afraid to do so lest their neighbors should think them queer. So houses are built and furnished as much alike as two peas in a pod, and they mean absolutely nothing except a place to eat and sleep in. They have no personality.

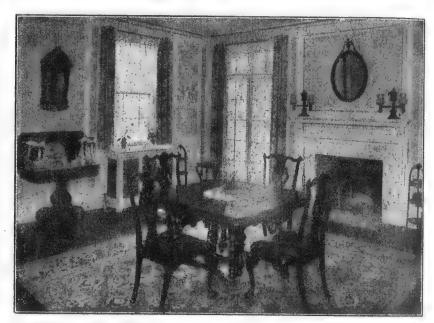
have no personality.

That is why so many houses that are entirely harmonious in coloring are so deadly uninteresting. Nobody has ever thought of expressing anything particular in them. The question is often asked whether green or brown make a pleasanter room. That all depends upon who is going to live in it. Rooms with dark woodwork and dark walls and furniture can be rich and beautiful, and rooms with light woodwork and light walls and light furniture can be pretty and cheerful and oriental rugs can express luxury and rag rugs simplicity and it doesn't matter in the very least what ones idea is if only one does have a clear and definite idea instead of assembling a lot of things hit-and-miss. So it is quite impossible to say that any particular kome. Mission furniture is good in a room intended to express ruggedness and primitive strength, mahogany

One of the big problems of the woman in the country is that of having beautiful lighting fixtures. Only a few have electricity in their houses and are thus able to avail themselves of the many tasteful fixtures designed for this mode of illumination. And also, many of the oil lamps are triumphs in ugliness, with gaudy patterns splashed all over them. There are however, really handsome, plain brass lamps, to which pretty silk shades can be fitted. They are not cheap, but few things that are really ornamental are inexpensive.

Individual Taste

And while that is practically all the general advice that can be given the amateur decorator, she may follow all these rules and yet have a house utterly lacking in interest or distinction. She may have so little feeling for balance that she will hang large pictures, or groups of pictures, not over a substantial piece of furniture, such as a bookcase, couch or desk, but quite alone and unsupported on the wall, with a resulting feeling of unrest and insecurity. Realizing that every color scheme needs contrast she may scatter her color in little inconsequential dabs about the room, producing an exasperating effect of spottiness instead of massing it in larger quantities such as a lampshade which takes up the dominant



Note the massing of the dark tables and chairs in centre of room, the mirror and candications ever the manufic, and the mirror over the side table.

or walnut in a room designed with the idea of grace and dignity, willow or simple painted furniture where the idea is homelike simplicity, above anything else.

Safety in Simplicity

But there are a few general rules that always apply. It is never wise, unless one is very sure of ones judgment, to buy furniture with any ornamentation. In the direction of simplicity lies the safety for the amateur decorator. Then again it is a mistake ever to buy anything that isn't useful and comfortable to live with.

In the matter of curtains it is best

comfortable to live with.

In the matter of curtains it is best to confine oneself to plain scrim, marquisette or dotted muslin, with possible over-curtains of silk, madras, or cretonne. There is no hard and fest rule for hanging curtains. Some people like them to hang straight down to the window ledge, while others like them longer and looped back. It is really only a matter of taste. The overcurtains may be only a couple of inches longer than the inside curtains or they may reach nearly to the floor, and the valance may run all the way across the window or only between the two outside curtains. The housewife should use her own discretion. With plain walls patterned curtains or a patterned rug may be used but the pattern in the rug should always be very small and all over so that it is impossible for the eye to follow it up and down and round about.

color of the picture which hangs over the table where it stands. Instead of grouping her furniture with a comfortable table at the head of a couch, and a big easy chair drawn up beside the larger reading table she may set the table in the centre of the room and set the chairs in a stiff row about the walls making it look as if a public meeting had just been held there. It is only by grouping and re-grouping her furniture that the inexperienced decorator can produce the effect of cosiness that she is seeking. But she should keep on experimenting until the room seems to beckon to the passer-by to come in and sit down and be comfortable.

The charm of a room consists in such illusive things, an old-fashioned corner cupboard, a bit of quaint pottery, a wide window ledge filled with flourishing plants, a beautifully embroidered scarf or centre piece, any of a score of things which represent the peculiar gifts or enthusiasm of the owner.

With furniture chosen to express some idea of cheerfulness, or richness, and grouped to suggest comfort, and then those last intimate touches added, any room can be beautiful in the highest sense of the word, regardless of cost. It is when the foundation is laid for the sober substantial sort of room, and the furnishings of the light and airy room are dragged into it that chaos results.



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FARM SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Every old fashioned privy should have a skull and cross-bones painted on it. It is the abode of death. It is the favorite breeding place for all disease-producing bacteria. If these bacteria could be kept from spreading, not much danger would been done, for the place is avoided as much as possible. But they cannot be kept from spreading. The flies see to that. They are assisted by polluted water, and even the gir enters into the conspiracy to spread air enters into the conspiracy to spread disease. And so we have outbreaks of typhoid, diphtheria, cholera, etc., in the country where such diseases should not exist. Nor is this all. Many outbreaks of disease in cities are due to contagion received from the country. A dairy farm is frequently the cause of a city pridemic, the infection haing traceable epidemic, the infection being traceable to a water supply, contaminated from an outside closet.

In the city sanitary conditions are enforced. They are not left to the questionable judgment of the householder. A paternal automatism disposes of his by-products, down to waste paper and potato peelings. Even smells are regulated. The result is that the city has become more healthy than the farm. It has been shown that in the great city of New York the standard of health is higher than in the surrounding country districts. This is due, first of all, to the sanitary disposal of waste and filth. If the sanitary conditions of the average country district was

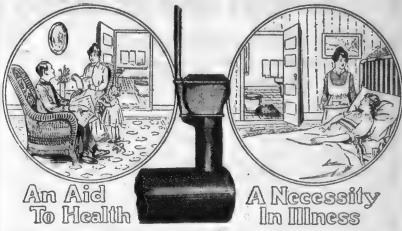
and filth. If the sanitary conditions of the average country district prevailed amongst people living so close as they do in the city, they would soon be killed off by contagious diseases. Space is what saves them.

On the farm the disposal of waste products is left to the farmer's judgment. Conditions may be rankly unsanitary and unhealthy, but there is no interference from authorities, unless the farm supplies milk to the city. In that case the city authorities get after it. The farmer's chief motive in providing sanitary conditions is concern for his own and his family's comfort and health. But surely this is enough. It certainly would be, if he could realize the countless myriads of disease

lize the countless myriads of disease germs that swarm in the old fashioned closet. If he realized this he would not tolerate such an out of date arrangement for a moment. On the prairie there is an additional objection to the old-fashioned closet and that is personal discomfort. When the temperature goes to 40 degrees below zero, the outside privy is an atrocity. What properly thinking farmer, if he could afford the installation of an inside closet, would submit the women members of his family to such an outrage? And if he does, and finds his girls going to the city where they have the advantage of bathroom conveniences and comforts, including that inviting snowy-white not tolerate such an out of date arrangeincluding that inviting snowy-white bathtub, can he blame them?

To provide sanitary requisites and bathroom comforts on the farm is enrelative to the farm is engaging the attention of many experts. They have been busy devising methods of sewage disposal and inside conveniences applicable to the farm home. One of the first of these was the cesspool, or closed vault. This is undesirable and worse if anything than the privy in and worse if anything than the privy in that the danger is concealed. Another system is the septic tank arrangement, through which the sewage passes, the solids being reduced to simple compounds in the process, and the residue being distributed through the soil by means of tile. If properly installed with ample tile, this has proved satisfactory. If improperly installed, it is dangerous. Not long ago the writer was passing through the suburbs of the city. A vile odor was discernable. It was traceable to the ditch down which a small sluggish stream was struggling. small sluggish stream was struggling. Orchard and other grass was growing rank and tall beside it. The source of this stream, it was found, was some sewage disposal plants connected with houses further up the street. Insufficient tile was the cause The overflow was not being absorbed as fast as made. What uncounted dangers lurked in that small stream. One way of avoiding the danger from sewage disposals is the treatment of the discharge from tanks with chemicals. Systems have been developed for the complete destruction of all bacteria in such material. No farm is complete without bathroom facilities and methods for the proper disposal of

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Making the Church a Force

How some readers would link the Church up more closely with the Community

CHURCH AND PEOPLE

Everybody admits that the church and people are drifting apart, and also that the church does not appear to meet the needs of the people, but when it comes to the question of what's to be done about it, the unanimity ceases. One class of people say the church must have more amusements, more life, more entertainment to attract the crowd to its doors Another class says that the its doors Another class says that the church is muzzled by the orthodox, that she must throw away dogmas and begin a campaign of love and kindness. Still another class says we must have sensational preachers every little while to arouse a sensitive social conscience, to convert and bring people to a sense of guilt, for from a change of heart alone can come the desire for better things. Thus Billy Sunday is called to the large cities—the small communities the large cities—the small communities

can't afford him.
Dr. Bland tells us the ministers of the Gospel of Christ have not done their duty, or the political grafter and the man who has corrupted a legislature, should have been excluded from church fellowship. The ministers have not spoken out against iniquity in high places, and the man who have accumu-lated a fortune from gains justly called tainted money is smiled upon for his subscription to the various schemes of the church. I read not long ago that the community church did not attract because it forms little social eliques and quarrels arise among them, strife, jealously and gossip inside the church keeps the rest of the community out-

It would make this article too long to write a list of all the reasons for

church inactivity and the list of remedies would fill a book. So I can only touch on the fringe of the subject.

There is certainly something seriously "out of joint" when in our community a dance will call out all the young people from for one or even in zero. a dance will call out all the young peo-ple from far and near, even in zero weather, while on Sabbath day, the country seems suddenly to have lost its population, for only a very few attend church. People naturally do the thing they are most interested in doing, there-fore if there could be planted in the minds of people a strong desire to atminds of people a strong desire to attend church, the problem would be partly solved. I was brought up to attend church. On Saturday night, everything was got ready, boots blackened, clothes brushed and laid out. So the habit was formed and still continues, though I have travelled far from the dear old city home, to the prairie farm. So one thing which may help the drifting apart is to take the children to church

A letter which made me sad and sorry recently appeared in The Guide. The writer is against a Grain Growers' Sunday and makes the statement that Saskatchewan has 2,476 persons of no religion and 6,625 uncertain and says there's no special merit in going to church. I wondered as I read it how many of the number mentioned had taught the church going habit

in childhood.

What do we mean by the church? You and I must mean that denomination we are familiar with, the part that lies nearest to us. The church is not the building, the church is the minister and his people and the environment made by them. What are the needs of the people? The church does not provide material comfort. So the needs are spiritual and social. The need to be comforted in sorrow and find solace in anguish, the need of this human spirit within us, to hold converse and communion with the great universal soul of which it is a part, the need of belief in the verities of the holy teaching for which our fathers in times past have died. The need of calm and peace, of strength to live a life pure and sweet and true, and die a death unafraid. "No moaning of the bar, when I put out to sea."

Then there is the need of good teaching and preaching, such as will influence the week day life of its hearers. The need of human companionship to administer to the social part of our nature.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says: "So many creeds, so many ways that wind and wind, when just the art of being kind, is all this sad world needs." But is this enough? We have had too much of creeds and dogmas in the past life of the church, but the pendulum can swing too far the other way. We must not forget the spiritual aspect of the religious life and that social reforma. tion must have for its foundation so-cial regeneration. Indifference among church members with regard to others who do not come to church is very prevalent. Committees should be formed to visit all families in the neigh-borhood and the "get one" idea es. tablished.

Do not quarrel amongst yourselves. Advertise the church to which you belong by showing in your lives a true, deep sense of righteousness, honesty of purpose, joy of living. Every community of Christians should feel the call and

challenge to win converts to its ranks.

Many voices at this time exclaim that the chaos into which the world is plunged in these dark hours of the war proved Christianity to be a failure Do not believe it! It does prove to Christians the need of action, and above all the need of prover all the need of prayer. Tennyson says:—

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of, wherefore

let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me day and

night, For what are men better than sheep or goats

That nourish a blind life within the brain If, knowing God, they lift not hands

of prayer, Both for themselves and those who call them friend."

NORMA.

BRINGING BOYS AND GIRLS IN

If this war has brought out one fact more than all others, I think it is that-boys and girls are now found absolutely boys and girls are now found absolutely necessary in a community, and it is the pleasure of a community to show its young citizens their duty. The first step towards interesting our young people in community work is organization. Even large cities have overlooked this point, and the result is that good work has been so weak at the outset, and with not having good reserve forces and with not having good reserve forces and foundations, it has not been recognized and has usually withered out of sight. Organization, then, must be the basis of all successful work, and this cannot exist unless it is accomplished by co-opera-

The next move is to have this organization select for itself a leader. A number of people are under the impression that this is merely a different term for teacher, but this is not the case. A leader is not necessarily a teacher, but a person whom the children respect and trust, and who sets a better example by living, rather than by speaking. A leader must also have a strong personality.

Standard Efficiency Tests
We now face the question of setting a
definite purpose or aim for the boys and definite purpose or aim for the boys and girls. Before I go further, I will explain that it is very difficult for one person to be conversant with work among both sexes, and for this reason, I will specialize on boys. The girls usually take up the same studies about five years later, in any case. Reverting to the subject of a purpose of the boys. to the subject of a purpose of the boys, I think that nothing could be more suitable than the aims set forth in the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests. These are explained in a booklet which is procurable at the office of any Young Men's Christian Association for ten cents. Not one phase of study has been overlooked, everything being classified under the 'headings of Intellectual, Physical, Religious and Service Standards. Illustrations of a chart are given, showing the grading of boys under these tests. The average boy only gains fifty points out of a possible hundred, while the standard boy gets seventy, and the honor line is drawn at minety.

In every phase of a boy's life is in-

cluded under one of these headings, and cluded under one of these headings, and it is the duty of the leader to use his best judgment as to where the boy stands, and credit him on the chart accordingly. If a boy does not become anxious to either equal or beat his fellows along these lines, he is not nor-mal in physical or mental condition. This being the case, the fellow does not This being the case, the fellow does not need to be coaxed to take part in the activities as set forth on the chart, but will immediately endeavor to raise his line of balance by attending a practical talk on "The Meaning and Value of an Education," by obtaining sex education by reading "From Youth to Manhood," by reciting pdetry or prose, or making a public speech of not less than 150 words, by hearing talks on "The Effects of Alcohol and Tobacco on a Growing Boy," "The Character Building Value of Team Games," "A Boy's Right Conduct in Relation to his Church," "The Functions of the Institutions, Public or Private, which Stand in My Community for its Uplift, Welfare and Relief," and numerous other subjects of personal interest and eduwill immediately endeavor to raise his subjects of personal interest and education to boys.

Different grades of work are set for the boy from the age of thirteen to twenty. Each year, he makes a review of what he has done, and what line he attains' on his chart. He also has a definite program of entirely new tests to be mastered, over and above those already past. When a boy starts on this work, it is naturally with the idea of making good for his own personal benefit, but as time goes on, he herins to realize that he must not live begins to realize that he must not live for himself alone, but that he has some service to render to his fellows and service to render to his fellows and to the community. This is very cleverly brought out, step oy step in the tests, making it a pleasure for a fellow to become of service, till unconciously, his actions become habits. The course for a boy is clearly mapped out in detail, with instructions, and advice as to the best method of procedure. Rewards are offered in the shape of a diploma and bronze bars for each particular event in which the boy makes the standard number of credits (70), and to dard number of credits (70), and to the fellow gaining the honor line (90 points) a gold medal is presented.

To the boys of Regina, Sask., belongs the honor of being the first in the Dominion to undertake the sex test and to make public displays and exhibitions of their work. The success of the course may be well imagined when I state that Mr. Taylor Statten is advertising Regins from coast to coast, and is putting the work up as an example to every other city in Canada, and Y.M.C.A. secretaries from much larger centres are coming in to see how the program is carried out. Regina city has been thoroughly and systematically canvassed in an effort to have every teen-age fellow lined up with some form of Bible study. What more worthy aim could a group of boys take? It is an absolute fact that the boys are running things with the supervision of reliable and efficient leaders in boys' work; and as a result, the whole junior citizen organization has been brought face to face with its duty to the community, and the community has been most abruptly made to understand that it owes its young citizens something, and is having quite a hard time, trying to keep pace and to supply the needs of its growing fellows.

Four-Fold Development

The effect of co-operative organiza-tion has been wonderful. One club alone now has a membership of nearly sixty, and not very long ago, it was not thought that there were that many in the whole district. There are nine clubs of importance now working so as to be felt essential to all branches of work, including the Red Cross Society, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Relief and last, but not least, Belgian Relief and last, but not least, Home Missions. Sunday schools have grown with amazing rapidity and churches have been considerably strengthened. After all, it is only the work that might be expected of Christian people with a motto including the four-fold development, which is found in Luke II. 52—"And Jesus increased in wisdom (intellectual), and in stature (physical), and in favor with God (religious), and man (service)." Let us hope that Jesus is the example of a hope that Jesus is the example of &

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It's sudden disappearance to the gopher pest. The odor attracts them-they go to it with a ravenous appetite-once they find it, they're gone. The tiniest particle taken into the mouth invariably kills.

Cheapest-

It kills all the gophers for 1 cent an acre—

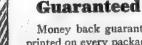
Surest-

It never fails. It "gets the gophers" every time. They hunt it, eat it, die of it. It's sure doom for gophers-

Safest-

No danger to handle, It spreads no seed of noxious weeds.

40-acre size, 50c.



Money back guarantee printed on every package. If it fails, we refund the purchase price.

Easy to Use

Simply stir into moistened oats or ground feed and drop into holes.

100-acre size, \$1.00.

Testimony of an Expert Witness

An Old Friend in a

Do you want proof of Kill-Em-Quick efficiency? Here it is. Read this letter from Professor Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College:

Winnipeg, June 2, 1916. Dear Sirs: My field representative, Mr. Kiteley, has given your gopher poison (Kill-Em-Quick), and several other gopher poisons, field tests, and reports having found Kill-Em-Quick the most efficient and entirely satisfactory.

We are therefore prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison.

Yours sincerely W. M. LACKSON, Professor of Richard.

[Signed] V. W. JACKSON, Professor of Biology. Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist-if he cannot supply you, we send direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd. Dept.B Winnipeg, Canada.

life which every Canadian boy will look up to, and try to imitate.

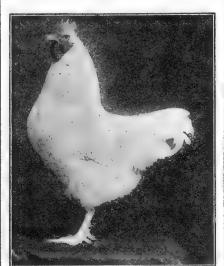
The Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests show better than anything at present existing, the proper way to bring a boy to a knowledge of the truth, and to make everything so interesting that he cannot help but pay attention. This awful war is creating a tremendous influence on the boys of a tremendous influence on the boys of a tremendous influence on the boys of Canada. Those who are too young, and those who are physically unfit to give their lives to their country and the ideals for which we are fighting, can be appealed to successfully to live for Canada, and these principles of unselfishness expressed in service, and world loyalty for which their older brothers are laying down their lives on the battlefields of Europe.

The Canadian Standard Efficiency

The Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests Program through practical de-monstration in Sunday Schools and Young Men's Christian Associations, has made splendid progress, and is not only raising the standard of boy life, and enlisting a high type of leadership, but is gripping the interest of parents in a most remarkable way. Hundreds of boys, after charting interviews with their leaders, have shown their parents by their duplicate charts where they by their duplicate charts where they are in need of development, and many home ties have been strengthened, and new interests awakened as a result. This program will keep them loyal to their church, faithful to their school, will inspire proper devotion toward the home, and will make and hold interest in the community.
G. F. DAWSON.

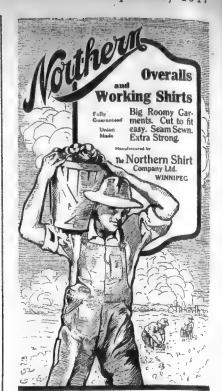
UNITED STATES WHEAT

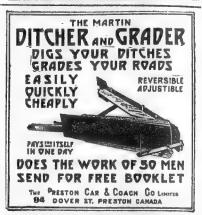
PROSPECTS
American farmers, governed by ordinary motives, in response to the present level of prices, have in certain directions shown a definite purpose to increase their acreage. Winter wheat was sown in the fall. The reports reveal that the total acreage was 40,090,000. This is nearly 900,000 more than the This is nearly 900,000 more than the amount planted the preceding fall. Much of the latter, however, was winter killed, so that the planting last fall was 5,260,000 acres more than harvested last summer. In 1915 the spring wheat acreage was 19,445,000, the average 19,445,000 acres. The average acreage for five years being 18,800,000. It would be singular if this did not increase. But taking the average for five years But taking the average for five years

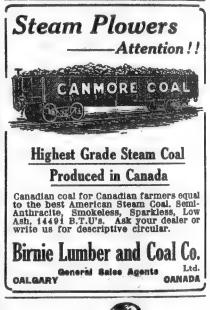


WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCELLENGE. This stylish fellow wen first in his class at Branden Fair, 1917. Owned and exhibited by Peter Kehler, Meline, Man. -

and adding it to the winter wheat acreage, we have approximately 59,000,000 acres, or practically the same as the record acreage of 1915. What the yield per acre may be will depend largely on the weather conditions. The average of the six lowest yields per acre since 1894 was 12.5 bushels. This would give 737,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield for five years down to the record crop year of 1915 was 14.9 bushels. This would give us 879,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average for five years including the record crop year was 15.5 bushels. would give us 914,000,000 bushels. A yield equal to that of 1914 of 16.6 bushels would give us 979,000,000 bushels, while a yield equal to that of the record crop year would give us









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Control Pipes Are Model Organola \$250

-unless you own a Phonola. This new device absorbes all blurring, clicking, scratching noises and makes your records give tonal values you've never heard before. Just one of many ex-clusive features that make the

Phonola

the best sound-reproducing instrument of the age Made in Canada. Plays all disc records. Prices range from \$15 to \$250. Write to-day for illustrated descriptive catalog and new catalog of records. Mailed free. DEALERS: We have a fine proposition in unrepresented towns. Write for details.

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You may say that, too - if you want more lncome. Easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Dept. 104F 257 College St., Toronto.

Repairing of Catabilished in 1886 **Watches and Jewelry**

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ast Minute Fashions

Illustrating the more simple of the New Spring Modes

TRIM FITTING UNDERGARMENTS



9361 Five-Cored Petticoat, 26 to 36 Waist. Price 10 atm

tractive models, any one of which can be trusted to convert a plain blouse into a dressy one. Fashion-able materials are Georgette c r e p e de chine, handker chief lawn, and even white cotton lawn, and sometimes one and sometimes one sees collars made up in the heavier silks, washable satin and the like. No. 1, shown on the figure, tells its own story. No. 3 allows a variety

of outlines.

For the medium size any collar will require yard of material 36 or 44



THREE FASHION-ABLE COLLARS

Collars are so ex-tensively worn that they make really im-

portant adjuncts to

the toilet and here are three very at-

9356 Collars for Coats or Dresses-one else. Price 10 str.

inches wide and for finishing No. 1 will be needed 21 yards

of ruffling.

The pattern No.

9356 is cut in one size. Price 10 cents.

SMART SCHOOL FROCK

Blue serge always suggests itself for dresses of this sort and that is the ma-terial shown here, but white serge dresses are pretty and a little later you will find the design a good one for the cotton gabardine that is exceedingly beautiful and exceedingly fashionable this n. White gabar-

dine with blue collar and blue cuffs makes dine with blue collar and blue cults makes a very smart frock and a serviceable one, for the gabardine washes perfectly, or, if you make a middy blouse, you could use two colors, as a skirt of blue and

51 Sailor Dress and 18 years. Price 15 cts.

M

blouse of white.

For the 16 year size will be needed 5% yards of material 36 inches wide, 4½ yards 44, 3¾ yards 54 with ½ yard 54 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern No.

The pattern No. 9351 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.

> TO WEAR TO TOWN

You can use this model for a silk frock, or for a linen frock



Price 15 ets.

or for a cotton frock. If you do not like the sleeves with the close fitting cuff portions, you can make them shorter and in bell style, and bell shaped sleeves are to be much used throughout the season.

For the medium size will be needed, 7 yards of material 44 inches wide, 5 yards 54, with ½ yard 54 inches wide for the trimming. Price 15 cents.

IT'S A DRESS OR APRON



This is a simple kimono dress. It can be made to serve as a dress or as an apron or as a negligee. It means only two seams to sew up and there is the least possible labor re-quired to make it. It can be made of any material that may be desired and suited to its special use. Here it is a morning dress and is made of a washable material held by a sash that matches the trimming. If you wear it over a garment it will serve as an apron; and in

such case you can
use a simple belt in
place of the sash.

If it is made of a pretty kimono crepe
or kimono challis and is worn without sash or belt and made without pockets, it becomes a simple negligee that can be dropped over the head in a moment, and is always comfortable and satisfactory

To make the garment will be needed 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 36 inches wide or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of any width for sash or trimming.

The pattern No. 9290 is cut in three sizes: 34 or 36, 38 or 40, 42 or 44 bust. Price 15 cents.

THE NEW COAT DRESS

Soutache braid applied over a stamped design is being much used and would make a handsome trim-

ming for this frock while it comes easily within the reach of any woman who can sew, or, if you like you can make the body portion of the dress of charmeuse or of some such material and the skirt of a thinner one, or, you could use a serge body portion with a charmeuse skirt to be pretty, using the charmeuse again for the trimming.

For the 16 year size will be needed 41 yards of material 36 inches wide, 414 yards 44 with 1 yard 36 inches wide to the trimming for the trimming.

The pattern No. 327 is cut in sizes. 9or 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.

Orders for patterns should be addressed to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, and ten days to two weeks allowed for the filling of all pat-

Green garden vegetables rapidly de-teriorate after being pulled. In a few hours they lose that crispness which makes them so appetizing. Those who live in cities, whose vegetables are brought in from considerable distance, prought in from considerable distance, never really know the taste of freshly gathered garden stuff. It is estimated that vegetables lose at least fifty per cent. in quality before they reach the table of the average urban dweller. Fresh, crisp vegetables throughout a garden sees or are at the same and a garden season are at the command of the farm woman. Let each one see that they have a nice lot of garden stuff planted this spring.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

Remarkable Cloth that won't wear out or tear! Samples free by post to any reader.

Just fancy, readers! Whether a blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, taborer, farmer or clerk, could you by solid, hard, grinding or clerk, could you by solid, hard, grinding wear, every day in the week—not just Sundays—wear a small hole in a \$9.25 pair of Pants or a \$6.50 Suit in six months? Could any of your boys wear a small hole in a \$2.27 Suit in six months? Remember, six months of solid grinding wear and tear—not just Sundays—but every weekday and Sundays, too! If any reader can do this, he can get another garment free of charge!

reader can do this, he can get another garment free of charge!

A remarkable new untearable cloth has been discovered by a well-known firm in London, England. These new Holeproof Cloths are amazing! You can't tear them, you can't wear them out, no matter how hard you try. Yet, in appearance, they are exactly as finest tweeds and serges sold at \$20. But the price is only \$2.25 for a pair of Trousers, Breeches \$2.60, and for a well-made, smart, stylish Gents' Suit, delivered by post, with no further charge whatever \$6.50 only. Boys' Suits from \$2.27, Knickers from \$1.00. Readers are reminded that the above sums cover cost of postage and all charges, and there is nothing more to be paid on delivery. Full particulars of these remarkable cloths, together with a large catalogue of patterns, fashlons, and a simple measure chart with which readers can measure themselves at home, will be sent absolutely free and postage paid to all those who just send a postcard to (Agents Dept. 8), The Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 777, Winnipeg. The firm's London address is 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., but all applications for samples should be sent to Winnipeg.—Advertisement.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians
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Pendant and Chain, a sparkling gold filled Brilliant Ring and ahandsome imported Bracelet Watch, just like the very newest deals handsome gold finished Pendant is the very newest deals handsome gold finished Pendant is the very newest deals handsome gold finished Pendant is the very newest deals handsome gold finished Pendant is the very newest deals handsome gold filled and is set with the search in the search pendant in the search of the search in the search pendant in the search pendant is set with the search in the search with the search in the search with the reliable imported movement and porcelain dialust he pretitest and neatest watch you have everseen. Girls, write to-day and we will send you just 26 blandsome bottles of our delightful "Princess Royals' perfumes, which we want you to introduce among your friends at only 100 per bottle. We send sirelvely odors, white Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wood Violet, Carnation, etc., and they are so sweet that everybody buys a bottle or two at once.

Return our money, only \$2.50, when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send, all postage paid, the seating of filled Ring, just as represented, and the lovely Watch, as well, you can also zecelye without selling any more goods for just showing your fine prises to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn fine prises as you did. Don't delay, Write to-day, Address

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.

DEPT. C., 80 TORONTO

Many an ordinary shack has been made a "Home Sweet Home" by the tasty arrangement of a few flowers. A few cents invested in right varieties gives a beautiful bloom all season. Free illustrated catalog.

Mail Order only. Write Dept. G.

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GROW Winnipeg Manitobe BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Five Good Reasons for Buying this Good White Lead



- 1. It is absolutely pure, ensuring the brilliancy of any paint in which it is used.
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Its high reputation has been gained by nearly 200 years continuous manufacture. Used and recommended by experienced architects, builders, painters, owners.

SOLD BY LEADING HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON



Making and Spending Money Continued from Page 7

she makes over a good lot too. But she gives away all clothing which the children have outgrown. Real good clothes too, and she always has something for the missionary barrel."

Marion jumped up and looked out of the window, "I thought I heard bells," she said.

A few minutes later, Mrs. Tompkins entered the sewing circle. They all seemed glad to see her.

BLUEBELL.

PURCHASE IN QUANTITY

With a family of three I saved \$25 last year by purchasing in large quantities, a year's supply. Below are cited a few examples:

By purchasing tea and coffee in 10 pound lots you can save 50 cents; on 20 lb. lots, a dollar. The latter quantity would meet the requirements of a good sized family.

would meet the requirements of a good sized family.

While the average farm wife keeps all grease and scraps of fat, making her own laundry soap, there is need of a toilet soap. A box of 100 bars—enough for a year or more—means a saving of 50 or 75 cents.

Salt, purchased in two 85 lb. sacks, for table use and butter making, lasting an average family a year, effects a saving of 200 per cent. Extracts and spices, purchased in large bottles and by the pound save the customer one third. Prunes (dried) in 25 pound box, save 75 cents. Baking powder may be made at home at one third less than cost, with an absolute guarantee of purity.

Meats—pork, beef, fish and game. Pork may be dried cured or it may be fried and packed in crocks, covering with hot fat. This insures fresh pork all summer. Sausages may be fried and canned or packed as fresh pork in jars or crocks. Liver may be canned. There are the home cured hams and bacon, also head-cheese for winter use.

If a farmer has not beef to kill a pig may be exchanged for a quarter or more of beef. This may be canned or corned for use through the summer months. Fish may be either salted in kegs or canned. There would be some outlay for this, but a few eggs, a piece of pork or bacon, might be exchanged, eliminating the actual expenditure of cash. Chicken is delicious canned or fried and packed in butter or lard. Rabbit's hind legs, prairie chicken and grouse may be treated as chicken.

I have found eggs keep best packed in salt or water glass; thus you have a winter supply of this much desired article in case your hens do not lay.

With a little judicious management relative to meat, poultry, game and eggs. the housewife may have a remarkable variety from which to select for a meal. Any surplus of meat or eggs may be exchanged for some canned delicacy, such as erab or lobster.

With a good garden spot, the initial cost of vegetable seeds need be the only outlay. The majority of vegetables are easily grown. A supply of beets, carrots and parsnips may be packed in sand and kept until the following June. Young and tender beets, carrots, beet greens and turnips may be also canned, for those preferring them in the tender stage. Peas, beans, and cauliflower are delicious canned and peas planted for about four plantings ten days apart, ensure this vegetable for all summer's usage.

For pickles and relishes, onions (small), horseradish, cauliflower, cabbage, beets and green tomatoes all grow well in Alberta and may be put up in bottles for the winter larder. This last summer, in a small hot bed, I raised cucumbers very successfully.

Buying of cloth—Sheeting, toweling and night gown cloth show quite an appreciable saving if purchased by the quantity.

Crepe, always shrunk before making, makes good house dresses and economizes in labor, as no ironing is necessary. It also makes little dresses and bloomers which withstand quite a bit of wear. Crash and ducks are also practical for wear. Though costing a bit more than the ginghams and prints

they wear enough longer to offset the

variation in price.
For older boys, denims make splendid shirts and overalls and even look well for dress-up occasions, made knee breeches and Norfolk coat style. Any of these goods bought in large quanti-ties constitute an enormous saving dur-

ing a year.
Crash towelling for kitchen use
washes easily and does not necessarily
need ironing. For the bath, the Turkish towels are best, and if hung straight on line, only need to be folded when dry. I speak of several materials which require no ironing for the saving of time for the busy housewife is economy in

its truest sense. The main objection raised to buying in large quantities, even by those finan-cially better situated than most persons,

cially better situated than most persons, is, "I never have the money to get so large a quantity." This is easy, once started. Do your buying in the fall. Stock up for a year and you'll be surprised how little you will really need the week and for a year and you'll be surprised how little you will really need through the year, aside from your original purchases.

F. E. HANSEN.

ECONOMIZING THE INCOME

If we are going to spend wisely we need to know what we have to spend. A definite amount is likely to be better spent than a similar amount not defi-nitely known. For the clothing of my three small children and myself I have \$10 per month. As we are far out in the country I consider expensive cloth-

the country I consider expensive ciothing unnecessary and out of place and this sum is sufficient for the present. First, in importance, I consider is warm clothing for winter. I buy two suits each of good quality underwear and two pairs of heavy stockings and felt shoes for children. The girls have two dresses each of some washable wool-len material. For both winter and sum-ner my boy has cotton sweaters. Each child has a woollen sweater and as I buy durable ones they do not often have to be renewed. These are extra warmth under a coat for winter wear and in warmer weather serve as coats. I do not often buy a coat, I keep passing them on. With toques, mittens and rubbers they are prepared for outings.
Each has a better dress or suit which
they can usually wear for two winters.
For summer wear I cut the sleeves

out of their woollen vests which are usually worn thin and believe they are better than cotton. For other underwear I buy easily washable articles and cotton stockings. I make the girls a good supply of dark gingham or print dresses and as I have to economize my strength I receiptly make them kimono. strength I usually make them kimono style, which are easy to make, easy to wash and easy to iron, and when they are neatly finished look quite nice. The dresses and suit for church I usually buy ready-made and usually with ease of laundering in mind. I buy a good quality of shoes which they wear at home or away. When the weather is warm they go barefoot. They can usually de with two points of shoes ware. do with two pairs of shoes a year. Hats will do a couple of summers. There are a number of other items but their cost is not more than a few dollars.

For myself I buy good quality wool-len underwear and heavy stockings. As I wear the same woollen vests in the summer, my summer underwear does not cost much. I consider a good sup-ply of neat house dresses a necessity, ply of neat house dresses a necessity, and these can be had ready-made both cheap and durable. With gingham dresses I do not wear aprons, it only adds to the washing and with three dresses a week I can keep quite tidy. I try to have an extra dress of some kind for afternoon wear. I prefer a separate coat and dress to a suit for summer wear, as one needs a coat nearly always. wear, as one needs a coat nearly always when driving and a separate coat does not seem to go out of style so soon as a suit. A winter dress and summer dress for outing I usually wear two seasons each, hats ditto. I like a becoming I would strain a point in the matter of cost for that. ter of cost for that. Shoes I get as nice as my purse will allow, having in mind their future use for house wear. When it comes to getting a winter coat I shall have to speak to Santa Claus. In regard to the food for the family

we do not set aside any certain amount as we try to supply as much as possible from the farm. I have an ideal in the food line which I try to realize as far as possible, while not making it expen-

Be "Canny" Friends

On account of our "drive" for Saskatchewan business during the past year, efforts are now being made to belittle our company and its products. We therefore say to you: "Friends, be 'canny'."

Don't pay any attention to the stories of selling agents of competitors. The present campaign of misrepresentation is similar to others waged against us in the East, where the majority of independent telephone systems are now using our rural telephones. Your fellow farmers in Saskatchewan who have bought and used our telephones on their telephone systems, will tell you the truth. Send to us for a list of names. Then write these people and ask them about the quality, workmanship, serviceability of Canadian Independent Telephones.

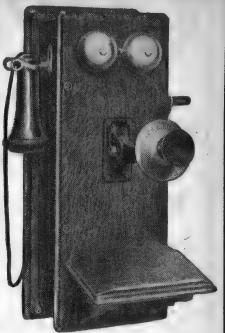
Our rural telephones have established records for efficiency, durability, and low maintenance cost that have never been surpassed in Canada. Our prices are right, too. And we sell at the same price in one province as in another.

We will carry a stock at Regina. The Independent Electric Co., Regina, are our Western Distributors

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited

257 Adelaide Street W.

Toronto, Canada



Free Telephone Book

Describes our rural telephones and contains valuable telephone information. Ask for our No. 6

"There's Money in hens" Poultry



To increase the Nation's Food Supply

This is a Patriotic National Duty

10,000,000

That means 15 more hens on every farm in Canada.'

Raise two additional broods of chicks and let the hen help you increase production.

Every pound of food produced helps defeat the

Ten million more hens are needed to meet the home and overseas demand for eggs.

Britain makes insistent demand for eggs at high prices.

Patriotism and profit both urge you to increase the supply.

Let the hen help you.

Interest your boy and girl in poultry keeping.

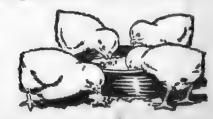
If you need information on any subject connected with poultry raising and marketing, write,

THE INFORMATION BUREAU.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA.

HONOURABLE MARTIN BURRELL, Minister:





UNICIPAL and co-operative efforts to stamp out the gopher have most satisfactory results where "GOPHERCIDE" has been used.

It dissolves freely in water, without acid or vinegar, and so is very easy to prepare. It soaks right into the wheat, and so retains its killing power, even when exposed to rains. The gophers devour the gophercided grain greedily, and it kills them quick and sure.

PENNANT, Sask.

I am very pleased to inform you that "Gophercide" has given me great satisfaction in destroying Gophers in this district, purchased some and also our R. Municipality distributed if around here. I have made enquiries of different neighbours and all speak in good terms of it and say it is sure death to Gophers I shall never hesitate to give it a good recommendation to anyone for destroying the peats.

Wishing you success in the future. Your very truly.

(Sqd.) S. BEWLEY.

ALTORADO, Alta.

We received your "Gophercide" and are well satisfied with it. Kindly send us by parcel post \$175.00 worth, mailed and divided as follows: (Directions to ship to five addresses).

Kindly send first mail if possible, and oblige. Yours truly, Rural Municipality of Flowery Plain No. 33.

HARVEY MACKENZIE. Clerk.

of the Gopher Pest

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Western Branches: Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria,

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



sive. I try to have a good supply of cereals, vegetables, fruit, milk, butter, eggs, meat, brown bread as these I believe pretty well supply the necessities for good health. We are very proud of our vegetable garden and have a good supply to put away for winter use, besides having such luxuries through the summer as peas, beans, corn, etc., as well as the more common vegetables. We are on the way to having a good supply of fruit—strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, rhubarb and we are experimenting with fruit trees of different kinds. We have our own milk, butter, eggs and meat and get the best of flour from a near-by mill. I do not think our other food expenses exceed \$10 per month.

get the best of flour from a near-by mill. I do not think our other food expenses exceed \$10 per month.

We all have our own beliefs, this is my idea of what is "wise" expenditure in our circumstances, that of the average farmer.

JUDY.

Young Canada Club

Continued from Page 8

took me up town, with the alluring promise of a new doll. Meanwhile my beloved Carolina Jemima was consigned to the flames of the kitchen fire. My new doll was a regular beauty; she was made of wood, with rosy cheeks and a prominent wooden nose.

I remember how joyently I make the control of the control o

I remember how joyfully I walked home, and with what pride I paraded my new prize round the house, for the approbation of the family, who prompt-

off to find Carolina Jemima, who I thought must be waiting for an introduction to her sister, in the place where I left her, but the bird had flown. At this I was very much alarmed and ran upstairs and down, and everywhere I could think of.

could think of.

I ran to my mother saying, "I can't find my Carolina Jemima, do you know where my Carolina Jemima is?" At first she evaded me by suggesting some other place to look, thinking I should soon get tired of hunting and settle down with Peggy Dina.

At last it became bed time, and I was so distressed at the thought of going to bed without my darling Carolina Jemima that mother decided on a plan of conveying to my little mind some

Jemima that mother decided on a plan of conveying to my little mind some idea of the truth without altogether breaking my heart. So she explained that as Carolina Jemima was suffering from a bad wound in each of her legs and much patching had been of no avail, they were obliged to have a consultation over her, and had decided to cremate her as the best way to put a stop to her suffering.

a stop to her suffering.

Next morning, as mother and I were walking down the road, we met our next door neighbor, to whom I said, "Oh, look, Mrs. Pickles, at my lovely new Peggy Dina," then, remembering my late bereavement, I added, in a melancholy tone, "Poor Carolina Jemima was so ill she had to be crucified."

When I was saven warrs old we came

When I was seven years old we came to Canada, and while the packing was in preparation, mother suggested that since the trunks were all full to overflowing and Peggy Dina, being very advanced in years and now but a stump she should be left behind. But though

she should be left behind. But though by this time I had a collection of about seven dolls, which every night I used to undress and lay in a row beside me on my pillow, I still could not bear the thought of losing one of them.

This caused many jokes at my expense. One of my brothers suggested that if there were no room in the steamer, since she was wood, I might tie a string round her neck and tow her along behind, and tho they all laughed, I thought the idea very feasible. So when all was ready to embark, I appeared with Peggy Dina tucked un-I appeared with Peggy Dina tucked under one arm.

Now I am twelve years old and Peggy Dina, divest of all her limbs and paint and hideous to the common eye, still occupies a place among my treasures, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

OIVE K. G. YOUNG, Age 13.

A great number of new elevators will be built throughout Alberta this year. Before the 1917 crop is rips the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company, it is reported, will have erected 40 new elevators, at a cost of, approximately, \$300,000 and an average capacity of forty thousand bushels.

Supper Dishes

Eggs contain as much nourishment as Eggs contain as much nourishment as meat and in a more concentrated and easily digested form. It is fortunate that as the price of meat goes up in warm weather the price of eggs drops. In recipes that call for the yolks only the whites will keep for some days if put in a cool place and carefully covered. The yolks will not keep so long, but if beaten up and carefully covered may be used the next day. Or they may be left whole covered with cold water and set in a cool place. Another way to save the realts for which one has no immediate use yolks for which one has no immediate use is to drop them in water just off the boil and leave until they are cooked throughout, then use them in soup, or rubbed through a sieve they may be used as a garnish for salad or on top of a dish of

Beauregard Eggs

cream toast.

When you have a little time to experiment with a new dish try this recipe. 4 hard boiled eggs. 1 oup white sauce.

Toast

Chop the whites of the eggs fine and add to the cream sauce, toast and arrange in a serving dish bits of bread cut to resemble the petals of a daisy, having the petals about three inches long. Spread the sauce on the buttered toast and press the yolks, seasoned with pepper and salt in the centre to form the centre. and salt, in the centre to form the centre of the daisy.

Spaghetti and Eggs

1 tablespoon flour.
1 tablespoon grated cheese. package spaghetti. 4 hard-boiled eggs.

Boil spaghetti and cut into small pieces. Chop eggs. Mix with spaghetti and turn into a baking dish. Blend butter and flour, add seasoning and milk and boil for three minutes. Add cheese and pour over spaghetti and eggs. Sprinkle with buttered bread-crumbs and bake for ten

Grandmother's Parsnip Chowder

This chowder is tasty and often fills in when fresh meat is hard to get.

8 slices fat salt pork,

diced.

1 medium sized onion sliced thin,
2 cups cubed raw potatoes.

1½ cups cubed raw parsnips.

3 cups boiling water.
1 quart scalded milk.
3 tablespoons butter.
4 water crackers or
1/2 cup cracker-crumbs.
2 teaspoons sait.
1/4 teaspoon pepper.

Combine the salt pork and onion in the soup-kettle and cook for five minutes, taking care not to burn the onion; add to taking care not to burn the onion; add to this half of the potatoes, the parsnips and the remaining potatoes, sprinkle over the salt and pepper, add the boiling water and simmer until the vegetables are soft. Then add the scalded milk, butter and crackers split and soaked in cold milk, or the crumbs. Slice the hard boiled eggs over the top eggs over the top.

Egg and Potato Pie

b hard boiled eggs.
1 quart of hot mashed
potatoes.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 tablespoon finely spoon finely chopped parsley.

1 tablespoon grated

arsley. 2 teaspoons salt.

Brush an earthenware dish with melted butter; cover the bottom with the mashed potatoes, to which have been added the potatoes, to which have been added the seasoning. The layer of potatoes must be one inch thick. Put in a layer of hard-boiled eggs, which have been cut into four slices the long way; cover with half the cream sauce, then a half-inch layer of potatoes and another layer of eggs and cream sauce. Dust each layer with salt and pepper. Cover ton

pepper. Cover top with the remainder of the mashed potatoes, brush with a well-beaten raw egg and rough with a fork. Put into a moderate oven for 30 minutes, or until nicely browned. Garnish with finely chopped parsley and a dust of paprika. There must be three layers of potatoes and two layers of

onion.
12 teaspoon nutmeg.
13 teaspoon white

with salmon salad.

4 hard boiled eggs.
1 teaspoon vinegar.
2 tablespoons grated cheese.

This makes an excellent supper dish.
6 hard boiled eggs. 1 1/2 teaspoon surry2 tablespoons butter.
1 toup milk. 1 1/2 cups boiled rice.
1 teaspoon salt. 1 1/2 cups boiled rice.
1 teaspoon salt. 1 1/2 cups boiled rice.
1 Malkowski Malk

A little salt.

½ teaspoon mustard.

A pinch of cayenne.

Melted butter.

Stuffed Eggs

These are good for lunches or to serve

Cut the eggs in halves crosswise, remove

yolks, mash and add cheese, vinegar and

seasoning and enough melted butter to make it of the right consistency to shape. Make in balls and refill whites. These

may be served with a white sauce.

Bring to boiling point, and add the quartered. eggs Arrange a border of rice around the platter and pour the egg mixture in the centre. To prepare this in the chafing

Scrambled Eggs

Scrambled eggs admit of endless variations. 6 tablespoons milk.

Eggs are best scrambled in a double boiler or a pan set in another pan of hot water. Half a cup of grated cheese may be added to the above recipe and the mixture served on toast, or a little cold chopped ham or beef and a seasoning of Worcester sauce may form a second variation. If you have any left over peas or beans add those.

Scrambled Eggs with Creamed Fish

Any left over bit of fresh or salt fish be utilized as the foundation for this dish. Flake the fish and make enough cream sauce to moisten it well. Heat and pile in the centre of a platter; pour the scrambled egg around and garnish with toast points. Toast cut in triangles.

Sour Cream Omelet

This is surely something of an innova-tion in the way of omelets and has a flavor all its own.

cupful sour cream. I teaspoonful salt.

Separate the egg whites and yolks, add salt and pepper to the yolks and beat thoroughly. Add the sour cream and beat again. Whip the whites stiff, fold into the yolk mixture, and pour into an omelet-pan containing a tablespoonful of melety and containing a tablespoonful. of melted butter. Cook gently till browned on the bottom, and slip in the oven for a minute or two to set the top. Fold over and serve on a hot platter.

Potato and Egg Salad

At this time of the year there isn't much to serve in the way of salad and the following is really very good with cold meat.

2 cups potatoes. 3 hard boiled eggs. A little onion juice.

1 cup cabbage. 2 tablespoons chopped pickles.

Cut the potatoes in small cubes, shred the cabbage, add the eggs and pickles finely chopped and serve with cream dressing.

Cream Salad Dressing

2 level teaspoons flour.

1 teaspoon mustard.
A few grains cayenne.
1 teaspoon melted
butter.
Mix the flour, salt,
cayenne together.
Then add the vinegar
heated, the melted butter and the yolk
of the egg slightly beaten. Cook in double
boiler, stirring constantly until it thickens
then add the cream beaten until stiff.
Cool and pour over potato mixture. One Cool and pour over potato mixture. One of the secrets of a good salad is to serve it very cold.

Baked Chicken and Eggs

This is a good way to use up left over bits of chicken or fowl.
6 hard cooked eggs.
2 cups chopped, cooked chicken.
1½ tablespoons butter.
3½ tablespoons four.
2 cups chicken stock.
Chen the eggs fine. Make a series of

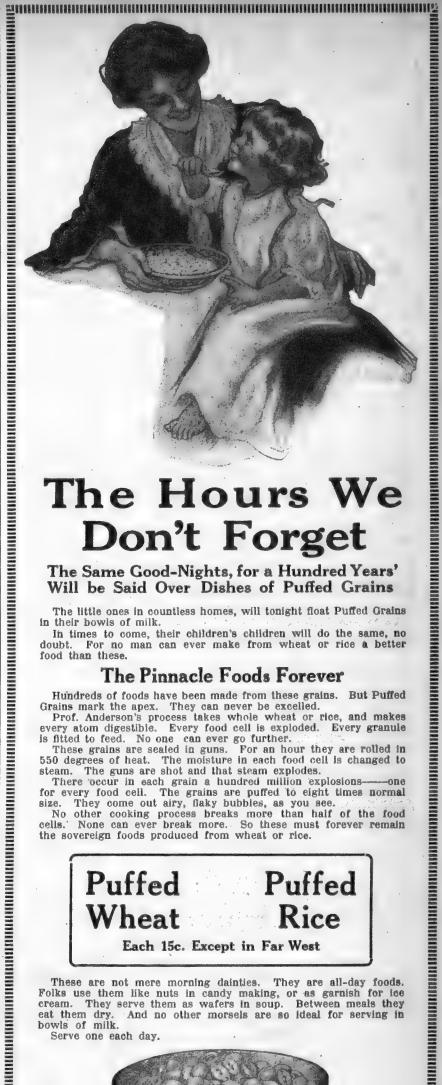
2 cups chicken stock.

Chop the eggs fine. Make a sauce of the butter, melted, then mixed with the flour and seasonings, and the stock, which should be added gradually. After it has boiled, add half to the eggs and the rest to the chicken. Arrange in alternate lavers in a buttered baking-dish, cover with the crumbs and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Veal may be used in a moderate oven. Veal may be used if desired.

Curried Eggs

** teaspoon curry-powder.
1½ cups boiled rice.
Few grains each pepper and paprika.
Make a sauce of

the butter, flour, seasonings and milk dish, make the sauce in the pan, add the rice, put the quartered eggs on top and let all stand to become hot



The Hours We Don't Forget

The Same Good-Nights, for a Hundred Years' Will be Said Over Dishes of Puffed Grains

The little ones in countless homes, will tonight float Puffed Grains in their bowls of milk.

In times to come, their children's children will do the same, no doubt. For no man can ever make from wheat or rice a better food than these.

The Pinnacle Foods Forever

Hundreds of foods have been made from these grains. But Puffed

Hundreds of foods have been made from these grains. But Puned Grains mark the apex. They can never be excelled.

Prof. Anderson's process takes whole wheat or rice, and makes every atom digestible. Every food cell is exploded. Every granule is fitted to feed. No one can ever go further.

These grains are sealed in guns. For an hour they are rolled in 550 degrees of heat. The moisture in each food cell is changed to steam. The guns are shot and that steam explodes.

There occur in each grain a hundred million explosions—one for every food cell. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size. They come out airy, flaky bubbles, as you see. No other cooking process breaks more than half of the food cells. None can ever break more. So these must forever remain the sovereign foods produced from wheat or rice.

Puffed

Puffed

Each 15c. Except in Far West

These are not mere morning dainties. They are all-day foods. Folks use them like nuts in candy making, or as garnish for ice cream. They serve them as wafers in soup. Between meals they eat them dry. bowls of milk. And no other morsels are so ideal for serving in

Serve one each day,



MAGNIFIED COPY OF MARY'S LETTER

Kindly asked me to suggest a

birthday present that I would like

I am sending you a little list to think over. If you can puzzle

His out in time for my birthday I would just love to receive any of the Following:

1. BALL RUME. 5 BELT CARE.

2. OH C ROB. 6. SCARE CAD. 3. DEVILS KOG 7. GRANSIRE. 4. SORE STUFF. 8. C CAN LEEK.

9. DO MI DARNING.

10. TRAINE MUSEC.

Since you have so

Dear Percy.

PERCY'S PUZZLED! WANTS \$510.00 in Cash Prizes to be Awarded

IT'S MARY'S BIRTHDAY MARY GETS PERCYS THIS ANSWER WILL OH! FROM MARY FELT WHEN HE READ IT LETTER GNE PERCY SOME-THING TO THINK ABOUT WRITE AND TELL ME MAIL WHAT SHED LIKE

ARY'S letter is surely a puzzler. She has so mixed up the letters in the names of things she would like Percy to give her for her birthday gift that they spell something different entirely. Sometimes she has even made two or three words out of one name, as in number nine, which is undoubtedly "Diamond Ring."

Each of the names in Mary's letter represents a present that any girl would like to receive for her birthday. You know one of them; now try to solve the remaining names, and when you do, re-write Mary's letter, substituting what you consider the correct names and send your solution to us. In this interesting contest we will award

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes

1st	Prize :	\$150.00	in	Cash		14th	Prize	\$5.00	in Cash	1
	Prize			Cash					in Cash	
3rd	Prize	50.00	in	Cash			Prize Prize		in Cash	
	Prize			Cash			Prize		in Cash	
	Prize Prize			Cash			Prize		in Cash	
	Prize			Cash	٠		Prize		in Cash	
	Prize			Cash			Prize		in Cash	
10th	Prize	10.00 10.00					Prize		in Cash	
lith !		5.00				24th	Prize	2.00	in Cash	1
12th 13th				Cash			Prize		in Cash in Cash	

AND Fifty Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

PERCY'S PLAN
WILL HELP
of all the things that would make a list
through the stores and make a list
of all the things that would make
nice presents for a girl, so that he could
compare his lists with Mary's and see
how many names would fit the puzzling words. He was surprised to find the number of nice things one could get for a
girl, for very soon his list contained the following: Sewing set,
umbrells, wrist watch, silk waist, manicure set, jewel case,
kid gloves, lace handkerchiefs, napkin ring, earrings, silver
thimble, diamond ring, candy, photo frame, necklace, books,
bracelet, slippers, card case, travelling bag, purse, brooch,
shawl, tollet set, perfume, flowers, set of turs, lace collar,
etc., etc. Those suggested presents may help you. Get a
pencil and paper and try!

How to Send Your Answers

How to Send Your Answers How to Send Your Answers

[182] one side of the paper only in writing out Mary's letter and keep it the same in form asgiven above, merely substituting your solution of the proper names in place of the jumbled cases. In the lower left hand corner instead of the postscript put yeur full name (stating Mr., Miss or Mrs) and your full address. Anything eise must be written on a separate sheet of paper. Do not send fancy, drawn or typewritten asswers. A contestant may send as many as three sets of answers to the puzile but only one set may win a prize and not more than one prise will be awarded in any family. Entry to the contest is barred to all employees of this Company and their relatives.

NO EXPENSE IS ATTACHED TO THIS GREAT CONTEST ANY ONE CAN WIN A FINE CASH PRIZE

P.S. I have

words so that you

can read them

printed the

THIS interesting contest is reproduced from this month's issue of Everywoman's WORLD—canada and readers is intended to advertise three independent judges, baying no consection da's Greatest Home Magazine. IT IS OPEN TO ALL. You may enter and wis a big prize whether you rare a reader of Everywoman's WORLD or not, and moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine, spend a single penny, nor buy anything in order to compete. When your answers are received, the publishers of this great magazine will gladly send you presend you. PREE OF ALL COST a sample copy of the will ask you twite and to help us further very latest issue in order that you and you friends may know what a live, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine will ask you twith-while Canadians. You'll surely like EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD who will appreciate this worth-while Canadians. You'll surely like EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the family. Here than 180,000 Canadian homes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the family. Here than 180,000 Canadian homes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the family. Here than 180,000 Canadian bomes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the family. Here than 180,000 Canadian bomes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the family. Here than 180,000 Canadian bomes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD with the most interesting magazines in the favor of Canadians wereywhere, and you will like it and agree that it is the most interesting magazine being produced in Canada.

The Contest Editor, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. Continental Bidg., Toronto, Ontone in the contest is intended to advertise in the find the family and days the form with this firm, whose names we will take not expended and suity our entry to take the magazine magazine with the copy of Everywoman's World with the complete on the standard produced the produced of the contest. In judging the considered to advertise and involve its phonor of the contest and the prize and involve its phonor of the contest. Address your answers are receiv

\$150

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FIRST

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Health of School Children Continued from Page 9

frequent or habitual wrong posture of the body may result in spinal curvature. The teacher will probably insist on correct standing or sitting positions, but the parents must supplement this at home by seeing that the child is not given tasks too heavy for his physical condition, nor kept at work in an condition, nor kept at work in an un-

condition, nor kept at work in an unnatural position for too long. For instance long tasks of sewing, stooping over, carrying younger children or other heavy weights, are all injurious.

Any limping or sign of lameness in the walk must receive immediate attention. Sharp pains in the knees, especially at night are usually signs of hip disease. Children never suffer from "growing pains." Such pains are frequently slight attacks of rheumatism and must never be neglected or treated lightly. Inflammatory rheumatism may lightly. Inflammatory rheumatism may leave behind it a serious heart condition, "leaking of a valve" and such a child should be more or less under medi-

cal supervision.

Most mothers know the signs of contagious disease. Remember that keep. ing the respiratory passages clear and clean are valuable factors in giving immunity from such diseases; that a heavy cold in the head may mean the onset of measles and that the child with the measles may die of bronchoneumonia. Therefore, keep the chest well protected and do not let the child out of the sick room too soon. Remember 15 to ber that it is neither necessary nor desirable that children should catch in-fectious diseases—which is preventable; that sore throat, heavy headache, and vomiting may mean scarlet fever; that enlarged glands during epidemics of German measles and mumps should eause the mother to watch carefully for these diseases; that a slight rise in temperature and sore throat with grayish patches on the tonsils is very likely diphtheria; that raised temperature with "cold" in the head, drowsiness and a progressing inability to move one of the artropulities are signs of infantile. of the extremities are signs of infantile paralysis; that diarrhoea, headache, raised temperature at night and general weakness may be typhoid fever; that a steadily enlarging gland in the neck is probably tubercular.

It will be noticed that raised temperature accompanies the beginning of all contagious disease, therefore every mother should accustom herself and the child to the taking of temperature by clinical thermometer. She should also know how to take the pulse. And every young child must be trained to frequent inspection of the throat, not only to ascertain its condition from time to time, but to save the doctor from useless worry with an unmanageable and frightened child, whose very life may depend on a quick diagnosis of the

throat trouble.

Social Responsibility

In conclusion, we are part of a com munity, and while the individual child is, in the eyes of his parents, the very best of his kind, he is still liable to all the ills that childhood flesh is heir to and through no fault of parents. Therefore, do not resent advice given by a trained person, whether doctor or nurse, but try to assist by co-operation with them and the school authorities, who are doing their best to raise the standard of their health. Also remember that schools are not the only par that that schools are not the only, nor the main sources of infection to children in cities and small towns, but that the street car, the "movie," the department store, or a careless neighbor are just as likely to have caused measles or worse contagious diseases in the family.

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture report that the dietary studies made by them point to in that country al food waste of about \$700,000,000. Of course, the waste in families of very limited means is slight, but in the families of moderate and ample means the waste is consider.

The food waste in the household, the experts assert, results in a large measure for bad preparation and bad cooking, from improper care and handling, and, in well-to-do families, from serving an undue number of courses and an over-abundant supply and failing to save and utilize the food not consumed.

Farm Women's Cl

Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Stocking, Delisie, Sask.

Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her t should write to Mrs. F. H. Whenke, Stony Meuntain, Man.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the United Farm Women of Alberta. My dear friends:-I wish to thank you for the appreciation you have shown of my work in connection with the U.F.W.A. and I am glad to say that circumstances have made it possible for me to resume my duties as secretary. I trust that we may have a successful year, and that our clubs shall have reached the hundred mark before its close. Since convention only two new clubs have reported to me: Irma, Mrs. W. Watkinson, secretary, and Red Rose, Mrs. Saunders, secretary. Others have been organized and I should like to hear from them as soon as possible.

Each week some club writes asking for suggestions in the making out of pragrams. It augurs hopefully for the future of Alberta when so many enfranchised women are interested in the social and economic questions of the time. I have already recommended the study outline, prepared by Miss Montgomery, the librarian, Extension Department, University of Alberta. Each club should also become familiar with the Farmers' Platform as drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and approved by the farmers of the three provinces in convention. It has already been given in The Guide twice, and copies can also be had arom Roderick MacKenzie, secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg. No club member wants to vote unintelligently nor other than in the best interests of the country, and if the reforms advocated are to be occomplished, it will be only. by a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull alltogether for you may be sure there will be a well organized pull on the other side. Reserve time on your program for a discussion of this plat-form. Next time I hope to be able to tell you where you can get literature dealing with the separate planks, and what literature to get.

LEONA BARRETT.

ALBERTA CLUB NOTES

Carstairs reports a Young People's Club of forty-two members. Fine, isn't it? The U.F.W. membership is steadily growing, and this year the club is expecting to do some studying along social lines. Mrs. H. W. Wood is president and Mrs. Stuart, secretary. We expect much from Caratairs pect much from Carstairs.

Alix U.F.W. is taking up the study outline, "Women and the State." An introductory paper was read by Mrs. Kraft at the February meeting. On the evening of February 11 a historic play, "Joan of Arc," dramatized from Mark Twain's book of that title was given, and it was a splendid success, netting the sum of \$40 for Red Cross. The play is to be repeated on the afternoon of April 7. The club is to be congratulated on the dramatic talent displayed by the configuration of the dramatic talent displayed by the configuration of the configu played by the members who took part and great credit is due the president and vice-president, to whose untiring efforts the success of the performance

The following report from Mrs. J. E. Krefting, Asker U.F.W.A. speaks

"Our monthly meeting was a grand success. We have twenty-six paid-up members now, and I think prospects of more in the near future. The greatest trouble we seem to have is lack of time at our meetings. No matter how long the afternoon, we could use one twice as long, Our work at present is along the promotion of school fairs and field I have written twice to the Minister of Agriculture applying for an opportunity to have our school in-cluded in their extension work of supplying eggs and seeds and taking part in fall fair. They are, as yet, undecided. We are now planning to enter into a field day and school exhibition at Ponoka, along with their events. Hope this proves a success. We are also having an Asker U.F.W. booth at the big Red Cross Bazaar that is being held at Ponoka this spring. This is going to bring in a display of work from one and all. The children's exhibits and prize wares are to be donated to the booth for Red Cross. Our children here are enjoying so many things that others are lacking that we feel we want them to learn to assist the Red Cross at any rate. We have sent to the Department of Extension for debating material on Rural Consolidated Schools and Municipal Hospitals.

High River sends the following: We are anticipating the lecture we are to have by the Dominion representative of poultry on March 6.

Our committee have made their program up to September as follows: March, Mending for Hospital; April, Gardening (flowers and vegetables); May and June, Red Cross Work; July, Children's Meeting; and August, Picnic and Tried Recipes.

Sun Prairie has also a very attractive printed program. The club meets fortnightly and one meeting each month is devoted to business entirely. On the program I notice a paper on the Laws of Alberta relating to women. Another by a lady doctor, who is also a member, on home nursing and the care of the sickroom, a discussion on women in educational affairs and a talk on winter amusements for young people in rural districts by the secretary. Last year the club was only getting its bearings, although it led in numbers but it has now set its course. Watch it!

Namaka, of Red Cross fame, sends the following: "Meetings are arranged for the first and third Saturdays till the end of March. The society is keen on the formation of an egg circle, and Mr. Benson has been written to to give an address on the matter. Dr. Miller, director of technical education for the province is also asked to address the society. On February 10 the U.F.W. held a meeting with the U.F.A. Mr. Wooster gave a paper on the co-operative elevator system. This meeting proved a great success and it looks well for the success of both societies. On Saturday, February 17 the U.F.W. met at the home of Mrs. Watson. A musical pro-gram was rendered, in which some of our young folks joined."

It would be a great favor to myself and others also if the best papers read at the various clubs were forwarded to me. It seems a pity that so many excellent papers should reach a comparatively small number. What is enjoyed by the few can be enjoyed by the many. So pass them on with your next energy Leone R. Barrett. report.-Leona R. Barrett.

MEMBERSHIP COMPETITION

Dilke Women Grain Growers are debrike Women Grain Growers are determined to have the greatest number of paid up members of any W.G.G. association. They now have the splendid number of 31. They are not the highest, although they would so like to be. Senlac can actually boast of 34 and Sunny South is only one behind. Are other associations going to let these three keep in the lead? I hope that others will run them a close race and show them that although they are fine progressive workers perhaps there are a dozen more associations like them. present, Senlac, Sunny South and Dilke lead by a long distance according to my report forms. I have the member-ship lists of only 50 and perhaps others yet have more members. If your association's name is not in the list given below or if your membership is not correct, please write me at once and I will publish it correctly.

Enter the race, every one, and let your association be the one that will be in the lead at the close of the year



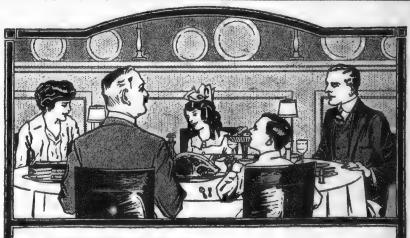
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Don't be Bunk-oed

William Galloway

ON'T let the agents and dealers tell you that my prices are too low for a strictly high-grade, close-ekimming and dependable sanitary cream separator. Make them tell you the REAL TRUTH! Make them tell you that the reasons for my low prices are the facts that I manufacture large quantities of these machines in my own factories, and sell them DIRECT TO ACTUAL USERS with just one small profit added to cost of material and make. Make them tell you that I don't allow a lot of extra profits to be added to the price of a Galloway for the benefit of the many middlemen—the jobbers, wholesalers, agents and dealers—profits that YOU must pay out of your own pocket when you buy ANY of the trust machines, or machines bought in any way except DIRECT FROM FACTORY. That's why I say "DON'T BE BUNK-OED." Figure it out for yourself.

My 90-Day Free Trial and 10-Year Guarantee

Protects You Remember that! When you buy a Galloway Cream Separator you have that length of time to try it out—to test it in every conceivable way—to compare it with the highest priced machines sold anywhere. If at the end of that 90 days you don't find it the best machine you have ever seen regardless of price or name—if it don't out-skim and skim quicker, easier and closer than the best of all other machines—just box it up and send it back to me. I will pay the freight both ways and pay you for your trouble of handling besides. Now, could I make a more fair and square proposition? If so, tell me how, and I'll make it.

New Galloway Sanitary Separator

is a marvel of mechanical genius and close akimming ability. It is built like a watch in my own factories by the greatest of skilled mechanics and materials best suited for the different purposes intended. It is a time-tried machine build for service and satisfaction, and considering my low prices and liberal terms of selling you can't afford to buy any other machine without first giving the New Galloway a trial. There are thousands of these machines in daily use and every one of them have paid for themselves in the extra amount of butter fat they have produced for their owners



MAIL THE COUPON FREE

It solves the skimming question and tells all about the wonderful New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It illustrates and describes in detail how the machines are made—how I make so low a price—why it runs so easy and skims so closely. It tells all about my liberal selling plans and how you can buy in such a way that the machine will virtually pay for itself while you are using it. This book is most valuable to you and it's absolutely free postpaid if you mail the coupon. You can't afford to be without this book. Sit right down now and write for it.

w and write for it.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.

Winnipeg

ENCLOSE THIS COUPON IN YOUR LETTER Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited, Winnipeg:

Please send me absolutely FREE, postpaid, the big Catalog illustrated above, as advertised in Grain Growers' Guide,

Name	



90 Days'

The Lightest

Free Trial

and receive honors before the fall son. vantion. ERMA STOCKING

Number of Members

22	Kenaston 16
15	Keeler
28	Kincora 5
8	Laura 18
14	Lanigan 12
16	Mountain Chase 18
14	Mountain View 11
8	Macrorie 15
12	McTavish 17
16	Normanton 22
22	Pangman 22
31	Shaunavon 13
14	Snake Bite 19
17	Storthoaks 21
22	Stalwart 21
14	Sunny South 33
21	Senlac 84
18	Trenton 14
14	Thunder Creek 9
14	Togo 18
20	Truax 17
19	Thunder Valley 16
8	Wynyard 20
14	Zealandia 23
20	Woodlawn 20
	15 8 14 16 14 8 12 16 22 31 14 17 22 14 21 18 14 14 20 19 8 14

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

Saskatchewan women who are the wives of ratepayers now have the right of voting in the municipal and school elections. The Legislature during its last session granted this privilege which had hitherto been extended to only property owners. Few women have property in their own name, hence the majority were prevented from exercising the school and municipal franchise. Women Grain Growers are recognized as a thinking class of women, and many were the protests against the state of affairs that prevented them from taking part in the elections that most closely touch home affairs.

The management of the school is one of the first interests in the minds of mothers and the privilege of voting in school elections will be welcomed by women who have the best interests of the school child at heart. Women, who are living up to their responsibilities, will attend the annual school meeting and take an active part in school affairs. The woman trustee will soon be looked upon as being as natural an element of civic life as the woman teacher.

This year, if the provincial elections take place, Saskatchewan women will, for the first time, take part in placing their provincial representatives in the legislature. The political atmosphere is becoming breezy and hands of good will are extended on all sides by the various agencies. The partisan spirit is shown in all its glory at the frequent political conventions. Enthusiasm waxes warm, and committees are appointed and resolutions adopted without any very great expenditure of thought on the part of the mass of delegates. The tendency to line up with one or the other of the political parties because of inherited prejudices is one of the strongest tendencies in the human

make-up.

To counteract this unreasonable motive toward a party line up is part of the work of organized women. It can be accomplished by giving thought to the principles the parties stand for, and to the character of the men who will enact legislation that touches the welfare of the home as well as affecting broader public affairs.

In their efforts toward better citizenship women grain growers should discuss in their meetings the need of every woman citizen making use of her franchise at this important epoch of the country's history. critical period strong and true leaders in the ranks of our law makers; political history shows our sad lack of independent fine minded men in government circles. To put worthy representatives in places of power, and to place high principles above the partisan spirit is the task before women citizens.

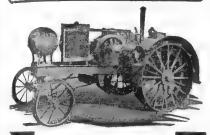
ERMA STOCKING.

German submarines are being destroyed on the average of one a day, secording to a dispatch from New York. It is stated that in the month following the declaration of unrestricted warfare British ships sank 32 submarines.

A Good Watch at a Reasonable Price

our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable, considering the high quality of goods we sell. We quote here one item from our Watch Department, Page 32 of this Catalogue:

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd., Jewelers Herald Bullding Calgary, Alta.



WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR

SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00

per day on Fuel alone

A thoroughly standardised machine built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

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Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Ltd. Winnipeg

MYERS PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. HAY TOOLS AND DOOR HANGERS

Myers Pumps are built in many styles and size to meet your particular requirements.—Double Acting, Force and Lift, Hand, Windmill, Power, Hydro-Pneumatic, Tank and Hydraulic Pumps, Bucket, Barrel and Power Spray Pumps and Accessional Committee of the Commi

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GEAR PUMP

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FIG.

ver Spray Pumps and Accessories—every outlit is guaranteed for service and satisfaction. You take no chances with a Mysrs.

Special patented features found only on Myers Pumpe—Cog gear handle which increases teverage 33 1-3 per cent., produces more water with less work. Patent glass valve seat which will not rust, chip or corrode, keeps the water pure and free from contaminating impurities thrown off by the ordinary valve.

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seat.

A Myers Pump
will heat serve you.
Write for prices and
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J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA Distributors, Western Canada

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The above price is absolutely guaranteed to you as soon as your shipment is made and bill of lading is forwarded, providing you ship to us within 10 days from date of this paper. We can handle any quantity—from a bushel to a carload. If the weather continues to improve it will not be necessary fer you to order a heated car. Ship by freight.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

Winnipeg, Man.

-Haemorrhoids Cause Many Diseases-

-And you can pour all the medicines down your throat that money can buy;

Or you can spend your last dollar at the world's best watering places;

Or you can allow your anatomy to be cut and slashed to your heart's content—yet you will never be rid of such diseases until your Haemorrhoids or Piles are cured. (The proof of all this is that nothing you have ever done has given you permanent relief).

Now will you heed this statement?

We cure permanently every case of Piles, mild or severe, acute or chronic, that we treat with our mild serum-like treatment—or you need not pay us one cent.

If you can't come write

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thousand farmers are

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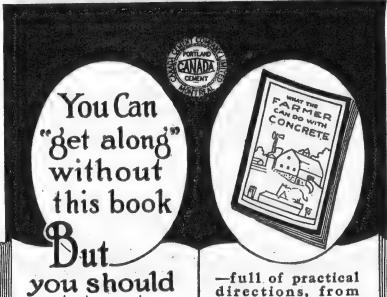
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Got Gophers? Kill Em Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 26

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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils every-where. Free advice and literature. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
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13 and 14 inch. 15 and 16 inch.......

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You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

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CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

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Consumers' Lumber Company VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Modern facilities
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KELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

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A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give a better service. Write us today.

We lesue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Mural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

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Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

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Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

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Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

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New Laid Eggs, today's price....30c

We have a limited quantity of pure bred White Leghorn and Barred Rock Eggs for Hatching, from a epiendid laying strain, per dozen \$1.00, f.o.b., Winnipeg. ORDER EARLY.

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Have your name plainly written on your package and ship today to

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CANS SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST ON APPLICATION

CRESCENT CREAMEN COMPANY LIMITED

Operating Centralizing Buttermaking Plants at

WINNIPEG BRANDON YORKTON KILLARNEY CARMAN

Write to the Company at the point to which you wish to ship and they will give you any and all information asked for.

Year of Years to Plant Potatoes Let the Aspinwall Do the Work

The only correct drop. A one-man, Automatic Potato Planter. Saves expense of extra man, Doug all the work—all the time. Plants more acres page day—opens the furrow, drops the seed, any size, any distance, marks the next row—all in one operation. 65,000 now in use. Plant the Aspinual way.

Aspinwall No.3 Potato Planter

Corn, pea, bean, and fertilizer atta ments farmished when wanted. Send to-day for illustrated catalogue MALLED FEER. Cutters, Planters, Sprayers, Diggers, Sortors.

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Drill Seed at Even Depth Bigger Crops

E-B patented extension spring pressure plants grain at uniform depth. Closed delivery opener deposits it in bottom of furrow. E-B patented feed cup prevents grain bunching or cracking. Dust proof disc bearings. Write for catalog and set dealer to show won.

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Address .

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 16, 1917)

Wheat—New high records were made in wheat prices last week and closing prices on Saturday showed May futures in the Winnipeg market only \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent below the high mark. As is natural at these levels, the markets are nervous and subject to rapid fluctuations, making it difficult to execute market orders and market areas, the distant months only have been affected. Nearby months are showing continued winter wheat areas, the distant months only have been affected. Nearby months are showing continued strength, influenced by light offerings, a very strong cash demand to the south and possibly congestion in Chicago May. Reports from the lakes indicate that the opening of navigation will not take place before the first of May.

Oats—Oats prices have refused to follow the advance in wheat, and Saturday's close for May oats is only \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent higher than a week ago.

Flax—Flax prices are going strong and show a gain of 16 cents for the week. New high levels have been made in this grain also. Reports say that the Argentine crop is a failure and crushing interests are competing strongly for offerings in the American and Winnipeg markets.

WINNIPEG'	FUTURES		No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car 2.33
	May Ju	ly Oct.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car 2.361
Wheat-			No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
April 10	206 201		No. 2 Nor. wheat, I car
April 11	211 208		No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
April 12	215 210		No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car
April 13	218 213		No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car 2.30
1 mmil 14	MTG . MTG		No. 3 wheat, 2 cars
April 16			No. 3 wheat, 1 car
Week ROO	2001 200		No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty 2.34
Year ago	1101 III	of rone	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars
Oats-	674 68	54	No. 3 wheat, 1 car 2.25
April 10			Sample grade wheat, 1 car 1.75
April II	011 00		Sample grade wheat, 1 car 1.83
April 12			Sample grade wheat, 1 car 2.08
April 13	. UOS U	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Sample grade wheat, 1 car 1.93
April 14	. 091 0		Sample grade wheat, 1 car 2.03
Anril 16	. 101		Sample grade wheat, 1 car 2.07
Week 820	. 0/		1 04
Year ago	. 44 4	31	No. 4 wheat, 1 car
V71			No. 4 wheat, 1 car
April 10	281 28		No. 4 wheat, 1 car
Appil 11	. 20UT 40		
Ameri 12	. 200 20		210. 2 1110001 2 000
Appil 13	400 404	m 9	N- 4 1 2 104
April 14	. 2007 201		
April 16	. 300 80		9 191
Week ago	200 200		No. 4 wheat, 1 car
Year ago	. 187 189	84	Sample grade durum wheat, 1 car 1.50
	The second second	3	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car
MINNEAPOLIS	CASH SALE	89	2401 2 11010 1111100 11111101
(Sample Mark	et, April 14)		
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars		\$2.24	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car
No 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		2.00	
Ma t Nor wheat. CBF		2.09	Dampie date; a des 1
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	*********	2.36	No. 3 white oats, 2 cars
4100			

LIVESTOCK	Wins	lipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	April 14	Year Ago	April 13	April 14	April 11	April 11
Cattle Choice steers Best butcher steers Fair to good butcher steers Good to choice fat cows. Medium to good cows. Canners Goof to choice heifers. Fair to good heifers. Best oxen Best butcher bulls. Common to bologna bulls. Fair to good feeder steers. Fair to good stocker steers East nilkers and springers (each) Fair milkers and springers (each)	7.50-8.50 6.00-7.00 4.00-5.50 3.75-4.25 9.00-10.00 8.00-9.00 7.50-8.50 7.00-8.00 5.50-6.50 6.50-7.75 6.50-7.50	\$ c \$ c 7.25-8.25 6.25-7.50 6.25-7.60 5.25-6.00 5.25-6.00 2.50-3.75 5.50-6.50 5.50-6.25 5.25-5.75 4.50-5.00 6.00-6.75 \$65-\$80 \$45-\$80	\$ e \$ c 11.25-12.00 10.75-11.50 9.75-10.75 8.00-10.00 6.50-8.00 5.00-5.75 10.25-11.50 9.75-10.25 9.25-10.00 6.00-7.25 8.25-10.25 6.50-8.50 \$80-\$95 \$50-\$75	\$ c \$ c 9.75-10.00 9.00-9.25 8.00-8.50 6.75-7.25 5.50-6.50 5.00-5.50 3.50-4.00 7.50-8.25 6.75-7.50 5.75-6.50 7.75-8.25 7.25-7.50 \$ 7.75-8.25 7.25-7.50 \$ 95-\$100 \$ \$58-\$75	\$ 0 \$ 0 12 90-13 35 12 40-12 90 11 25-12 65 9 85-11 25 8 00-9 85 6 25-7 50 5 50-6 65 9 85-11 85 6 50-9 85 9 40-10 35 9 75-11 00 9 75-11 00 9 75-11 00	10.00-11.00 9.00-10.00 8.00-9.00 7.00-8.00 6.50-7.25 5.50-6.50 8.00-9.50 7.00-8.00
	\$15.50 12.00-13.00 10.00-11.00 6.00-7.50	\$10.95 8.25-8.75 5 50-7.00	16 00-16.75 15.60-15.75 \$14 00 \$13.00	\$15.00		15.00-16.65 13.00-13.65 8.00-8.25
Sheep and Lambs Choice lambs Best killing sheep	11.75-12.25	8.00-9.00	14.50-15.50	13.00-13.50	15.40-15.70	8.00-14.50
	8.50-9.25	7.00-7.50	10.50-11.00	9.50-10.75	12.50-13.00	9.00-13 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winn April 14	ipeg Year Ago	Calgary Mar. 31	Toronto Mar. 30	Regina Mar. 31	Saskatoon Mar. 24
Butter (per 1b.) No. 1 dairy	30e	240-260	36e	85e-37e	85e	350
Eggs (per doz.) New laid	30o	19e-20e	87e-40e	39e	420	35e
Potatoes in sacks, per bushel	1.25	65e-75e	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$1.25	900-81.10
Milk and Cream Sweet cream (per lb. fat). Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	50e 43e	37e 32e				
Dressed Poultry Spring chickens Fowl Ducks Geoge Turkeys	176 20e 20e 23e	17e 13o~14e 14e 14e 18e	200-210 210-230 190-210 306-330	20e-23e 18e-20e 19e 25e	20c-23a 18c-20c 18c 25c	18e
Hay (per ton) No. 2 Upland No. 2 Timothy No. 2 Midland	*12	No. 1's \$12-\$14 \$15-\$17 \$8-\$11	\$18-\$15	No. 1's	No. 1's	******

No. 4 white cate, 1 car	.651
No. 3 white oats, I car	DIE
No grade white oats, I car	.071
No. 2 rve. 1 car	.00
No. 3 rye, 1 car, dockage 1	. UU
No. 3 rye, 1 car, dockage 1	.08
No. 6 barley, 1 car	20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	98
No. 5 barley, 1 car 1	25
Sample barley, 2 cars	301
No. 1 flax, 1 car	21
No. 1 flax, 1 car	.26

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS Movement of grain in Interior terminal elevators or the week ending Wednesday, April 11, was

Ele- vator	Grain		Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Baska- toon "	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	312,726.30 85,630.30 2,861.32 20,477.38	337,146.40 82,010.24 1,313.34	1,676,797.50 666,213.18 31,664.26 157,367.33
Moose Jaw "	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	88,270.50 21,411.16 353.11	9,492.50 17,643.08	2,152,093.50 747,381.12 24,083.19 102,318.21
Calg- ary "	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	11,718.00 19,335.00	83,487.00 35,427.00	\$62,783.00 1,236,548.00 114,976.00 12,206.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, April 18,	1917.
1916	
This Year 15,007.20 1 Nor. 2,069,290.20 2 Nor. 3,912,678.20 3 Nor. 4,002,218.00 No. 4 3,341,743.10 Others 9,768,098.10	Last Year 68,107.00 13,508,012.40 5,313,114.40 3,535,254.10 2,090,756.30 3,051.744.10
This week 23,109,035.10 Last week 22,969,841.10	This week 27,566,989.10 Last,week 27,314,943.50
Increase . 139,194.00	Increase 252,045.20
- Dr	uto .
1 C.W. 15,844 20 2 C.W. 2,570,907 09 3 C.W. 871,309 21 Em. 1 fd. 1,479,523 26 Others 5,202,552 21	7:103,261.19 4,550,367.07 2,025:017.11 783,033.29 2,082,829.21
This week 10,140,137.29 Last week 10,163,451.30	This week 9,549,509.19 Last week 9,485,338.30
Decrease . 23,314.01	Increase 64,170.23
Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W. 214,986,40 4 C.W. 603,706,16 Rej. 81,473,22 Feed 284,107,04 Others 134,105,22	1 N.W.C. 1,158,844 20 2 C.W. 322,833 23- 3 C.W. 90,416 23 Others 52,176 19

							5	J	H	0	PMENTS 1917—Rail	1916—Rail	
Wheat											545,321.50	1,495,402.30	
Oats	4	+	,		*					9	499,702.11	474,161.21	
Barley												20,863.18	
Flax		*	٠	٠		۰	٠	*	4	0.	¥1,100.10	20,000.20	

This week 1,318,379.08 This week 1,624,270.29 Last week 1,295,776.18 Last week 1,629,415.17 Increase . 22,602.38 Decrease . 5,144.44

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY
Week ending April 13, 1917.—
Wheat Oats Barley Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter. 23,109,035 10,140,137 1,318,379 In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors ... 89,245 345,041

Total this week . .33,937,175 16,781,842 2,205,114
Total last week . .35,285,247 17,045,615 2,045,666
Total last year . .38,180,175 14,925,104 2,238,318

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, April 12.—All livestock values are steadily sdvancing. During the past week choice cattle crossed \$13.00. Hogs reached \$16.50. Light lambs scored \$16.00 and aged sheep \$13.00. The only lame branch of the trade is the stocker market. Wholesale and retail meat prices have been advanced. The market is bullish, even at these prices. Beef-making in the corn belt during the approaching grazing season will be of the smallest volume in trade history. The country is

C	Delana	Fort	William	and	Port	Arthur	from	April	10	to	April	16	inclusive
Casn	Prices	LOLE	AA IIIII WIXX	SHILL	E OFF	Minim	*****	ander or	-				The desired state of the Control of

Date	1°	2*	8*	WHEAT	8	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 8	BA No. 4	RLEY Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2CNW	ax acw	Rej.
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WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 14, wers — Cash Grain Winnipeg
1 Nor. wheat \$2.20
2 Nor. wheat \$2.15
3 Nor. wheat \$2.09
3 white oats 68 Minnespolis \$2.34|-\$2.40| 2.27|-2.36| 2.15|-2.27| 67|-68| 1.11|-1.39| 3.19|-3.26|

more interested in grain than in cattle and a strenuous effort is being made to plant a record-breaking acreage in corn and oats, a large pasture area being given up for that purpose. Not only is the country refraining from buying light cattle, but thousands of steers that were roughed through the winter are being thrown on the market as they can be sold at a profit and the feeders are unable to secure corn in many localities. There has been substantial profit in roughing cattle through the winter.

TORONTO

Toronto, April 13.—The market during the past week has been exceptionally strong, hog prices almost reaching the \$17.00 mark. Demands for cattle of all classes except for feeders have been exceptionally strong. Shipments have not been heavy. The quality of the stuff received has not been the best.

St. PAUL

St. Paul, April 13.—High spots have been touched in the local cattle trade. A new record on straight loads of cattle was established when a bunch of 33 steers for Springfield, Minn., averaging 1260 pounds, cashed at \$12.25. Another good load sold at \$12.00. From now on there will be keen competition for cattle coming out of the market. One dealer is reported as saying that as soon as the first blade of grass shoots up there won't be enough cattle to meet the country demand and that it won't be a question of price, but of cattle. Dairy cows are still strong. Hog values have been strongly affected by the entrance of the U.S. into the war. As high as \$18.00 has been paid for choice Easter lambs.

the U.S. into the war. As high as \$18.00 has been paid for choice Easter lambs.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg. April 14.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stock-yards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,865; calves, 86; sheep and lambs, 7; hogs, 3,672.

With a moderate run of cattle the past week there was a good active market on all kinds. The quality was better than for some time and more good steers sold from \$10.00 to \$11.00 than at any previous time. Good finished cattle are in demand up to \$11.00 and more of this kind could be sold. Best cows are selling up to \$8.50 and of heifers up to \$10.00. The oxen and bull trade remains the same. Altogether the trade an killing cattle is very good, and not much change is looked for next week. The stocker and feeder market is steady with best heavy steers selling up to \$7.75, and good quality stockers up to \$7.50. There is also a good demand for close up springing cows. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$8.00 to \$10.00; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00. There are very few sheep and lambs coming to market. Those that come forward bring high prices. The hog market closed the end of last week at \$14.75 fed and watered. On light supplies Monday of this week \$15.00 was made for hogs, with a further advance Tuesday to \$15.52 and on Wednesday to \$15.50, holding steady at this figure the balance of the week.

CALGARY

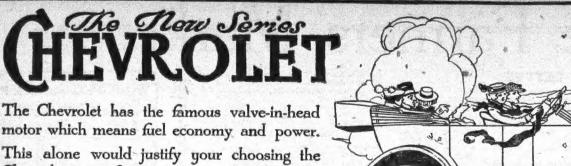
Calgary, April 14.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 706; cattle, 1,113; hogs, 2,372; sheep, 32. This week a year ago as Horses, 293; cattle, 1,381; hogs, 3,208. A feature of the cattle trade was the movement of extra top cattle to the east; 23 cars moving to Toronto or Montreal during the week. Two cars cattle went to Moose Jaw, 4 cars to New Westminster, 14 cars hogs to Toronto, 3 cars to New Westminster, 2 cars to Moose Jaw, 9 cars stock cattle to local points. The market for extra choice beef topped at \$10.00. Eastern prices were reingher, old steers realising \$11.00 on this week's Winnipeg market. Good medium steers sold from \$8.50 to \$9.00, and unless cattle are in show finish shippers should not expect to get the high \$10.00 price. Common steers brought \$7.50 to \$8.00; fat choice heifers \$8.50; bulls \$6.50. Hogs made an unexpected advance due to eastern competition, to \$15.35 for extreme top.

FREE WHEAT ADOPTED

The U.S. wheat market has been opened to the farmers of Western Canada. An order-in-council, passed on Monday, April 16, places wheat, flour, semolina and other wheat products on the free list. The shortage of ocean tonnage, due to submarine warfare, has changed conditions, says the order-incouncil, the available tonnage being required to transport the higher grades and flour made therefrom, cutting off the export demand for milling purposes of the lower grades. Prices for these, therefore, have been much lower in Canada than in the U.S. The duty being removed, the reciprocal provision of the U.S. tariff is now available. Although the news of the fiscal change had not reached Winnipeg when the market closed, cash wheat had touched \$2.30 in the day's trading.

\$695

ROADSTER \$680 f. o. b. OSHAWA



Chevrolet in preference to any car selling for less than \$1000, yet there are many other exclusive features to augment your decision. See the Chevrolet before you buy your car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

OSHAWA, - - CANADA

WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH:



Send for Descriptive Literature

The Right Power at the Right Time

THE Advance-Rumely "8-16" gives a man a chance to take advantage of weather conditions instead of being at their mercy. Whether it is plow quick, or harvest on time—the 8-16 is able and ready to do every farm operation at the time best suited to bring maximum results.

In the first place, it is a one-man all purpose outfit. Plowing is made a one-man job because tractor and plows are combined in one machine, and full control is from the driver's seat—with the Advance-Rumely you plow as with a horse gang, the work always in sight. You can back up with your plows make short turns and cut square corners.

For handling other ground working equipment, hauling and belt work, the 8-16 is just as efficient and easy to handle, as you merely detach the plows and plow frame and it's ready for any drawbar or belt job you put up to it.

And it burns cheap kerosene with full efficiency-not only at full load but at variable loads or continuous light loads.

The catalog shows in detail the powerful four-cylinder motor and the other features that make the "8-16" a tractor that fits to perfection the small and medium size farm. Also built in three plow size—"12-24" H. P.



BURNS' Poultry and Stock Foods

Our Line is Complete-Write us for Particulars

P. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

CALGARY

Also at Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Sask.

REGISTERED SEED GRAIN

Marquis Wheat, Banner and Victory Oats,
O.A.C. 21 Barley.

We still have a limited quantity of choice registered seed left over from our big seed grain competition. This grain was carefully selected from the best grain in the prairie provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed, guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds, free from frost and germinating 95 per cent. Any person wishing to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership.

come a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership.

We have eighty bushels of Marquis Wheat at Coronation, Alberta, and eighty bushels at Grenfell, Sask. This wheat is put up in 20, 40 and 80 pound sacks, inspected and sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The prices are as follows:

20 Pound Sack \$1.40
40 Pound Sack \$2.65
80 Pound Sack \$5.00
We have sixty bushels of Banner Oats and forty bushels of Victory Oats at Winnipeg. These are also sacked in the same manner as the wheat, the prices being:

20 Pound Sack \$1.10
40 Pound Sack \$2.00
80 Pound Sack \$1.10
40 Pound Sack \$1.10
40 Pound Sack \$2.00
80 Pound Sack \$1.10
41 Pound Sack \$1.10
42 Pound Sack \$1.10
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48 Pound Sack \$1.10
49 Pound Sack \$1.10
40 Pound Sac

W. J. Slorach, Quantock, Sask.....

Total\$10,524.02

Total\$173.00

GRAIN COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

The position of chairman of the Dominion Grain Commission left vacant by the resignation of Prof. McGill, who several months ago resigned to take the position of secretary of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has been filled. Alder-man Leslie Boyd, a Montreal lawyer, is the appointee. Mr. Boyd is a pro-minent member of the Montreal Bar and is a junior legal member in the firm of Gilman and Boyd. He has been a candinate for mayoralty and is now in the Montreal council. His headquarters will be at Fort William.

WINKLER AND AGRICULTURISTS

The following news item appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press on Friday morning, April 13:

"At a meeting held in the city Wednesday the executive and the advisory board of the Agricultural Societies'

association for the province passed a resolution unanimously endorsing Hon. Val. Winkler, minister of agriculture and the work of the department since he took office. The resolution was moved by S. W. Dayton, of Virden, and seconded by S. Larcombe, of Birtle, The other members of the executive present were, A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; W. Steadsman, Deloraine; S. J. Holland and

Steadsman, Delorance, G. J. Honand and S. R. Henderson, of Kildonan." Later the Winnipeg Telegram stated that this report was not correct. Its statement of the case is as follows:

"No such resolution was passed; and one resolution which was passed, endors-ing the action of the minister in regard to the new Agricultural Societies Act, was not unanimous. In an attempt to counteract the effects of farm and other newspaper attacks on Mr. Winkler, certain men on the board presented a resolution for the purpose of giving Mr. Winkler a cheap endorsement of all the work of his department since he took office. Two of the six members of the board opposed the introduction of polities into the affairs of the societies, and they opposed it so vigorously that the motion was dropped, and another in-troduced approving Mr. Winkler's piloting of the new Agricultural Societies' act through the last legislative session. Five members voted for this and one opposed it."



\$13.00 Buys the

Griffith Team Outfit
(\$14.00 west of Fort William)

Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke
Ropes, Hames, Hame Straps,
Plow Pads, Belly Bands
and Billets

Where an you find welve to sould

where can you find value to equal this? The business end of your work harness for less than half the usual price of such an outfit in leather. Hard, tested rope has proved an excellent substitute for leather. It gives equal wearing qualities and costs much less. The Griffith Team Outfit is steadily zaining favor with the farmers. It has been a great boon to them, in face of the increasing high cost of leather. Griffith's Giant Rope Traces, per set of four with heel chains, \$4.50 (\$5.00 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Yoke Repse, per pair with snaps and shides, \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Fort William).

Nearly all dealers carry Griffith's Specialties. If you have any difficulty in getting them, order direct. We will send an interesting booklet on request.

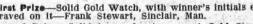
G. L. GRIFFITH & SON 70 Waterloo St., STRATFORD, Ont.



A. Stanley Jones' Famous Small Threshing Machines

Result of the 1916 Customers' Competition

Judged by the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide



First Prize—Solid Gold Watch, with winner's initials engraved on it—Frank Stewart, Sinclair, Man.

Second Prize—Solid heavy fourteen carat Gold Signet Ring, with the winner's initials—J. & N. Reed, Loverna,

Third Prize—Solid heavy 14 carat Gold Ring, with the winner's initials engraved—H. R. Preston, Emmaville,

Fourth Prize—Heavy 30 foot Endless Rubber Belt or Solid Gold Mounted Pen with initials—Wm. Mougg, Or-

Solid Gold Mounted Pen with initials—Wm. Mougg, Ormiston, Sask.

Fifth Prize—Heavy Solid Silver Mounted Fountain Pen, with engraved initials—R. E Meadows, Rapid City, Man. Sixth Prize—Heavy Solid Gold Tie Pin—M. Colton, Perdue, Sask.

Seventh Prize—Set of Solid Gold Cuff Links—Ernest Fuller, Tessier, Sask.

Eighth Prize—Set of Solid Gold Cuff Links—Jos. A. Schlosser, Bremen, Sask.

Night Belge Set of Pattern Tester and Speed Tester.

Ninth Prize—Set of Battery Tester and Speed Tester—Raphael Descoteau, Mankota, Sask.

Tenth Prize—Set of Battery Tester and Speed Tester—R. E. & F. Trenouth, Carlevale, Sask.

Eleventh to Twenty-Fifth Prizes-Battery Tester or Speed Tester, whichever the winner chooses:

- witchever the winner chooses:

 11. David Robertson, Lloydminster, Sask.

 12. A. Fischman, Bateman, Sask.
 13. J. H. B. Michelson, Lipton,
 Sask.

 14. A. N. Cousineau, Laurier,
 Man.
 15. R. L. Hilling, Westerleigh,
 Sask.

 16. A. Campbell, Tribune, Sask.

 17. G. T. Prince, Golden West,
 via Margo, Sask.

Twenty-Sixth to Thirty-Fifth Prizes—Heavy Gold Plated Enamel A. STANLEY JONES Special Watch Fob

- 26. Dean Bros., Elkhorn, Man.
 27. Geo. Randall, Omega, Sask.
 28. James Peever, Caron, Sask.
 29. John Horsley, Bluff Creek,
 Man.
 30. Ole Storvold, Alford, Sask.
 31. A. Arnold, Grund, Man.
 32. W. J. Becker, Grayburn, Sask.
 33. Kelly & Hogan, Milden, Sask.
 34. M. Beckett, Bromhead, Sask.
 35. C. O. Ludman, Glenella, Man.

Extract from Judge's Report

in judging the competition the rules laid down for the guidance of competitors and published in the catalog, were followed as closely as possible. Too much stress was not laid, however, on the order in which the questions were answered. In 1916 the yield of grain in some districts was not large in proportion to the amount of straw, and, further, some of the contestants had considerable help, while others did not have any assistance, outside members of the farmer's family. In placing the awards, therefore, it was considered inadvisable to give too much credit for performance in bushels per ten hour day, due consideration being given to the conditions experienced by each competitor.

Notice to Prize Winners

I would kindly ask all winners whose prizes are subject to choice to say which they want and all other winners to let me know if the initials are correct, so that they can be engraved right. Also all winners of rings must send a piece of cardboard with a hole in it the size of their finger, and kindly allow time then for the goods to be ordered and engraved.

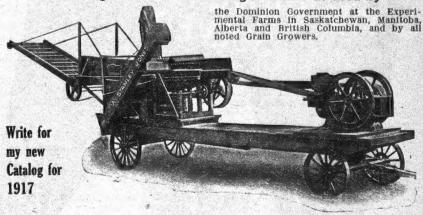
STANLEY JONES

General Sales Agent for La Compagnie Desjardins, Limited

NORTH BATTLEFORD

Sask.

The Original Small Threshing Machine as used by



WhyWorryAbout Lack of Farm Help?

The Stewart Sheaf Loader will Banish your Labor Troubles Forever!

Once again the same old problem confronts you. Where is the help to come from? The farm labor situation is acute. For the past two years western farmers have felt the seriousness of it. Many have been compelled to thresh in the depth of winter—some are not threshed yet. The situation has gone from bad to worse—it is now critical. Some farmers to-day hesitate to put in the full acreage which they may be able to get ready for crop in fear of an almost certain continuance of labor shortage which will cause again this fall a repetition of last year's distress. If you have a Stewart Sheaf Loader the farmers in your district can seed their maximum acreage, knowing that they can get it threshed at the regular time.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is the greatest labor-saving harvesting machine made. It is the only machine of its kind which will efficiently take the place of hired men and make money for you at the same time. If you can get efficient help at a lower cost-

Stewart Owners Are Smiling Today

Let the experience of others be your guide-post. The "Stewart" pays by the grain it saves. It does the work of field pitchers and fewer bundle teams are required. Its up-keep is practically nil, when compared with the usual large wage and board bill which "Stewart" owners don't have to foot. It costs nothing when not working. It has the full endorsement of hundreds of Western Farmers. Go into details while there is time. Write to-day.

Read The Evidence of Stewart Owners in Western Canada

When we say it SAVES MONEY, Dickson Bros., of Tregarva, Sask., back us up

In this letter:—
"With the Loader we need only three teams and a man. We thereby save \$12,00 a day in wages, not counting the extra board saved."
When we say it SAVES TIME, Wm. P. McLachian, Eskbank, Sask., proves it by

"I used a 40-64 Separator and had no trouble keeping it busy with the Loader and six bundle teams. I threshed 53,316 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats in twenty-seven days, making an average of 2,308 bushels per day."

When we say it SAVES GRAIN, Mr. C. J. Turnbull, Manager of Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, says:—

"There is less shelling with a Loader than with regular pitchers and the work is vastly superior. I do not think on our whole 1,000 acres a wagon box full of loose straw could be raked after the Loader."

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG

And A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach, says:-

"After careful examination I am convinced that the Loader saves at least one bushel per acre over the old system of field pitchers."

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO. LTD.

Winnipeg, Man.

This Coupon May Save You Money Equal to a Week's Profits off Your Farm or More

and I am	a interes	r of the C	good cooking rain Growe advertised,	ers' Guid	e, so plea	ase send	gh I may me a co	not buy ju opy of "Th	e Stove
Name									

My Hardware Dealer's name is

THE GURNEY NORTH WEST FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED,

Department 756, Winnipeg.

Just mail the coupon and the catalogue will be sent by return, postpaid. If you don't want to cut this paper, just drop us a card and be sure to mention the Grain Growers' Guide.

THE STOVE PROBLEM SOLVED OURTRADEMARK ON YOUR STOVE GURNEY-OXFORD Waste EFFICIENT-DURABLE-GUARANTEED la so Inexcusable as Badly Cooked

There are about 36,000 Subscribers to the Grain Growers' Guide, and we want EVERY ONE of them to write TO-DAY and get a FREE COPY of this Catalogue of Wonderful Cooking and Heating Stoves

> No matter who you are or where you live, if you use a stove to heat your home by, or if you enjoy good food properly cooked, you should send for a copy of our latest edition of "The Stove Problem Solved." It gives you more real information about stoves for cooking and heating than you ever received in a catalogue before.

It tells you why Gurney-Oxford Stoves have stood "first in Canada" since 1845 for qualityyes, and for more-for genuine economy in price and in that far greater and deeper economy, the cooking of rich, juicy meats-light and flaky pastry—thoroughly baked, nourishing bread-without waste or guess-work.

But no advertisement we could write would really do justice to the interest and value of the catalogue to you. That is why we urge you to send for a copy today.

Your Gurney-Oxford Bought NOW Means Money Saved

Last year we burst all the bonds of tradition in the stove world and advertised our stove prices as fixed by the factory, so every buyer knew the lowest set price, without having to worry and dicker and bargain. Our Plan saved stove buyers thousands and thousands of dollars. This year we are doing the same thing, we are allowing 100 days for trial for satisfaction after purchase or USE THE COUPON TO-D'AY

money refunded, and we are giving the greatest values in Stoves it is possible to get in Canada today. All prices may go higher, of course, and even our gigantic output may be exhausted, owing to the tremendous demand for Gurney-Oxford Stoves, so we say:

Gurney North West Foundry Co. Limited

Dept. 756

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

Food

MONTREAL

HAMILTON

CALGARY

VANCOUVER